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Tower Views

by Clearway

Hughes Takes Off Again

Non-Intervention Obstacles

Co-operation on Labor Law

¶ **Hughes**—Mundane people eat and sleep and make marks on paper while five men in a plane make history. The second hop of Howard Hughes and his assistants sees the huge silver monoplane dropping down at Moscow's central airport at 11:15 a. m. (3:13 a. m. E. S. T.) Tuesday, having flown from Paris in less than eight hours. Refueling at once, they briefly rest and then hop off for Omsk, 1,380 miles away. They are greeted in Moscow by a goodly crew of Russian fliers—keen fellows of the universal brotherhood of flying men—and the good will mission for world friendship and the New York World's Fair proceeds smoothly. An extraordinary display of courtesy and helpfulness, both in Paris and Moscow, speed the fliers along. • How well men work together when their interests are normal and their enthusiasms constructive!

¶ **Non-Intervention**—The publication in London of the plan for withdrawal of foreign combatants from Spain is no guarantee that non-intervention is to be introduced into the Spanish war retort with any assurance of a positive result. This impression is heightened by the appearance of two documents which add new elements to the experiment. One is an anti-Anglo-French lecture claimed to have been delivered in Berlin, in which the view is discussed that German intervention in Spain is for the cool purpose of testing certain military methods and of gaining vital positions in event of a possible war with Britain and France. The other document comes through the Spanish Embassy, and alleges that a plan is being worked out to retain Italian forces in Spain disguised as Spanish soldiers after the non-intervention plan comes into operation. • Thus non-intervention proceeds with doubt, the most hopeful feature being that Britain continues to insist that settlement of the Spanish question be a prerequisite to facilitating the Anglo-Italian agreement.

¶ **Olympics** — Training in good sportsmanship on the athletic field evidently finds reflection in the attitude of American athletes toward international affairs, according to a recent poll conducted by the American Olympic Committee. While no official invitation has come from Japan for participation in the Olympics, the Committee turned to the men and women most concerned in the contests for guidance. The consensus reveals that champion athletes of all sorts are not interested in judging Japan's innocence or guilt in the Chinese conflict; but they are interested in running, jumping, swimming, and hence overwhelmingly in favor of sending teams to Tokyo.

¶ **Orange**—Ulster's biggest holiday, the observance of the battle of the Boyne, fought July 12, 1690—the battle in which Dutch-born William III defeated James II and preserved England for Protestantism—makes an occasion for another display of incompatibility between North and South Ireland. Although armed policemen line the way, a large group of "wearers of the green" march into Maghera and a battle royal with Orangemen ensues.

¶ **TVA**—Led by Chairman Donahey of Ohio, a Congressional Committee begins an 800-mile inspection tour of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The widespread area of influence of this most interesting of New Deal experiments is indicated by the fact that the Committee's journey will lead into North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee.

¶ **Regulation**—The summer session of the Practicing Law Institute, held in New York, devotes some attention to the National Labor Relations Act and finds a voluntary increase in co-operation with the Act on the part of industry. For the past five months, declares Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Regional Director of the NLR Board, voluntary compliance with the Act obtained in 55 per cent of the cases on file under "unfair labor practices." She advises lawyers with industrial or labor clients to be less insistent on "legal rights," remembering that compromise, good manners and a common humanity are better adjusters than a stubborn insistence on legal technicalities.

¶ **Names**—What's in a name? Oklahoma politicians evidently believe the answer is "public office." For entered in primary elections in that State are the following campaigners: Daniel Boone, Joe E. Brown, Will Rogers, Sam Houston, Brigham Young, Wilbur Wright, Robert Burns, Oliver G. Cromwell. A joke? Not by any means. The names are bona fide, even if the political strategy which brings the possessors of famous names into the arena is, perhaps, a bit on the side of the "razzle-dazzle." • But, perhaps the prevalence of the practice may work more good than otherwise. Bewildered by the confusion of names, voters may pay more attention to principles.

Roosevelt: What of 1940? Trip May Hold Answer

Tour is viewed primarily as test of President's ability to hand his political approval on to others—Personal popularity is attested by enthusiastic welcome by many crowds

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN COLORADO, July 12—A balance sheet of President Roosevelt's tour may be drawn today, as he enters territory where the scenery outstrips the politics. And it seems to indicate that this trip is primarily a test for 1940: a test of the President's ability to hand his political approval on to others, or face the necessity of running for office himself.

There are, it is true, intensive primary contests in Colorado and Nevada, the States Mr. Roosevelt now enters. But as yet they do not compare with the fights raging in every State the President has thus far traversed.

Eschewing politics at Pueblo, the President reverted to his broad theme of Federal action to meet problems like conservation, flood control, and irrigation. Visiting him at this south Colorado city were Gov. Teller Ammons and Senator Alva Adams. The Senator, who is up for re-election this year, and has a New Deal opponent, did not get mentioned by the President, but neither did his opponent, Judge Benjamin C. Hilliard. Judge Hilliard was prevented from meeting the train. But the general judgment of observers here that Judge Hilliard has very little chance of securing the nomination probably prevented any presidential incursion into politics.

The President touched on one delicate point, use of the Colorado River, which this State wishes to divert for irrigation purposes, and said that States farther down, Arizona and California, might have different ideas on the subject. His contention buttressed the claim that Federal action is necessary to meet such problems.

In a rear-platform talk at Pueblo the President said that "we want Democracy to work."

"That is our chief objective," he told a crowd estimated by police at more than 15,000. "We don't want to copy other forms of Government. Ours is good enough for us."

After a brief halt at Pueblo, the President's train climbed through

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Raskob, du Pont Convicted Of $1,000,000 Tax Evasion

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The United States Board of Tax Appeals found today that Pierre S. du Pont and John J. Raskob had attempted to evade more than $1,000,000 of income taxes by mutual "paper transactions" in securities.

The exact amount of additional taxes due on their 1929 incomes was left by the Board to be determined later, but attorneys estimated Mr. Raskob might be held to owe about $1,000,000 and Mr. du Pont about $600,000.

Mr. du Pont, a large contributor to Republican campaign funds in 1936, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. Mr. Raskob was chairman of the Democratic National Committee and campaign manager for Alfred E. Smith in 1928, but turned against President Roosevelt and with Mr. Smith promoted the Liberty League in opposition to Mr. Roosevelt.

After the 1929 stock market crash, du Pont and Raskob sold about $4,500,000 of securities to each other at prices far below what they had paid for them. Eventually they resold the securities to each other so each wound up with his original holdings, they claimed deductions from their income tax for the losses indicated by the difference between the original value of the securities and the prices at which the securities were sold.

The Board said:

"Men do not conduct themselves and accomplish the end as did these parties toward each other, and attain an end so advantageous to their fortunes, without a common understanding. This design was too complete to be without designer."

The decision was written by Richard L. Disney. Ten members of the board approved Mr. Disney's opinion, three concurred in the decision without approving the opinion, and three dissented.

Van Nuys by Acclamation

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 12 (AP)—A "love feasting" Indiana Democratic Convention today renominated by acclamation Senator Frederick Van Nuys, opponent of President Roosevelt's Court and Government reorganization bills, who at one time had threatened to seek re-election as an Independent.

Gov. M. Clifford Townsend, titular State head of the Party, who until a few deeks ago had opposed renomination of Mr. Van Nuys, exhorted the convention in his keynote address to forget "our differences of the past."

Paul V. McNutt, Philippine High Commissioner, whose White House ambitions were a factor in bringing about the truce between the "regular" organization and Senator Van Nuys, received the convention's endorsement for the 1940 Presidential nomination.

The convention platform said:

"With him (McNutt) as the nominee for President of the United States our Party can proceed with full consciousness that every promise will be kept, that each platform declaration will be respected, and that the best interests of the people will be conserved and advanced."

The platform said Mr. McNutt "is at the full strength of mature manhood, is unusually gifted with a sense of statesmanship, is qualified with proven administrative experience in State, National, and international affairs, and is possessed of unimpeachable character."

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Intimate Message From Washington

Appointment of Successor to Justice Cardozo Not Likely Until After Congress Convenes—Geographical Considerations Urged.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, July 12

Seldom has there been such long-range speculation over a Presidential appointment as that over the prospective selection of a successor to Associate Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo on the United States Supreme Court. Long range, because one outstanding probability about the matter is that no appointment will be made until Congress convenes next January.

There would be no need for President Roosevelt to fill the vacancy until the Court convenes in October, and even then the tribunal could readily function as an eight-man bench for a few months. Politically the strategic thing to do would be to wait at least until after the general election in November and reap such loyalty as might come from hopeful candidates in the meantime. Besides, who knows but there might be a campaign casualty to take care of, such as Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky or Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington. It would seem rather awkward to designate Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York if he had just been re-elected to the Senate but the President at least would know then by what New York Governor the interim appointment to the Senate would be made.

A further point, which makes it likely the nomination may wait till January, is that no President has ever ventured to make a recess appointment to such an important post as one on the Supreme Court—in other words, an appointment when the Senate is not in session and when it would take effect without Senatorial confirmation.

Geographical Issue

But assuming the vacancy does remain open that long there will nevertheless be active guessing and jockeying as to who the new justice will be. One consideration has been overlooked in the early discussion of Senator Wagner. That is the geographical distribution of the Court. It is a singular fact that since the retirement of Justices Van Devanter and Sutherland there is not a single member of the court from west of the Mississippi River. Justice Butler lives on the river but in St. Paul on the east bank.

Except for the fact that Justice Cardozo was so eminently the intellectual successor to the renowned Justice Holmes, and so unanimously backed for the position, there would have been criticism of the fact that his appointment gave New York State three members out of the nine. It may be that President Roosevelt is more interested in intellectual geography than physical geography in the choice he has to make, and in that case the mantle might fall most directly on Judge Learned Hand of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New York or on Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School.

However, if the lines of the map are considered and if the selection should be made from that Pacific coast and mountain state area that has been left unrepresented, it is believed here that the first choice must almost surely fall on former Senator, now Circuit Judge Sam G. Bratton of New Mexico. He has been strongly urged by western Senators for both of the previous vacancies and is said to have stood high on the President's list. He is a young man, sufficiently progressive to meet Mr. Roosevelt's definition of a liberal, is respected by the bar and has had both judicial and legislative experience. As a former Senator there would be no question of his confirmation.

Other Possibilities

Other western possibilities are said to include Judge William Denman of San Francisco, once chairman of the United States Shipping Board and appointed to the Circuit Court by President Roosevelt in 1935, Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., of the Federal Circuit Court in Texas and Judge Harold M. Stephens of the important District of Columbia Court of Appeals, who came to the Attorney General's office from Utah.

If the appointment should come farther east there is the possibility—which causes a shudder among some lawyers who disliked the designation of Justice Black—that it might fall on Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana, a youthful, energetic New Deal wheelhorse in the upper House. Or there is young Robert M. Hutchins, President of Chicago University, James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard University Law School and former SEC Chairman, Donald Richberg, former Chicagoan and head of NRA, or Robert H. Jackson, a reputed Presidential protege who fills the shoes of Solicitor General from which Stanley Reed stepped into a place under the judicial robes.

Considering, however, that one of Mr. Roosevelt's appointments has been from the Senate and another from the legal department of the Government, and considering his disposition to encourage career service in government, it would seem a reasonable surmise that he might this time elevate some present member of the judicial branch—that is, the lower courts.

Hurley Files Added Budget Of $6,319,696

Total of $78,051,418 Is Facing State as Governor Delivers Message

Tops Curley Total

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts taxpayers today faced a record State budget program of $78,051,418 as Governor Hurley personally appeared before the joint session of the House and Senate to submit supplementary expenditure recommendations totaling $6,319,696.

This program, added to the original budget of $71,731,722 adopted earlier in the year, boosted the 1938 total to more than $4,500,000 beyond the previous record of $72,697,930 established by former Gov. James M. Curley in 1936.

Furthermore, the Hurley program comes within less than $1,000,000 of the $78,918,970 appropriation-bond issue program of Gov. Joseph B. Ely in 1931, the bond issue of which was $13,669,000.

Abandoned Efforts

The Governor, in his personally delivered message, abandoned his previous efforts to force adoption of a large bond issue for unemployment relief.

By this action he recognized that the dominantly Republican Legislature would not retreat from its insistence that the Governor fulfill his election promise to adhere to a pay-as-you-go policy.

It was announced at the conclusion of the Governor's message that the Joint Committee on Ways and Means would hold a public hearing on his suggestions at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

The Governor's supplemental budget program calls for:

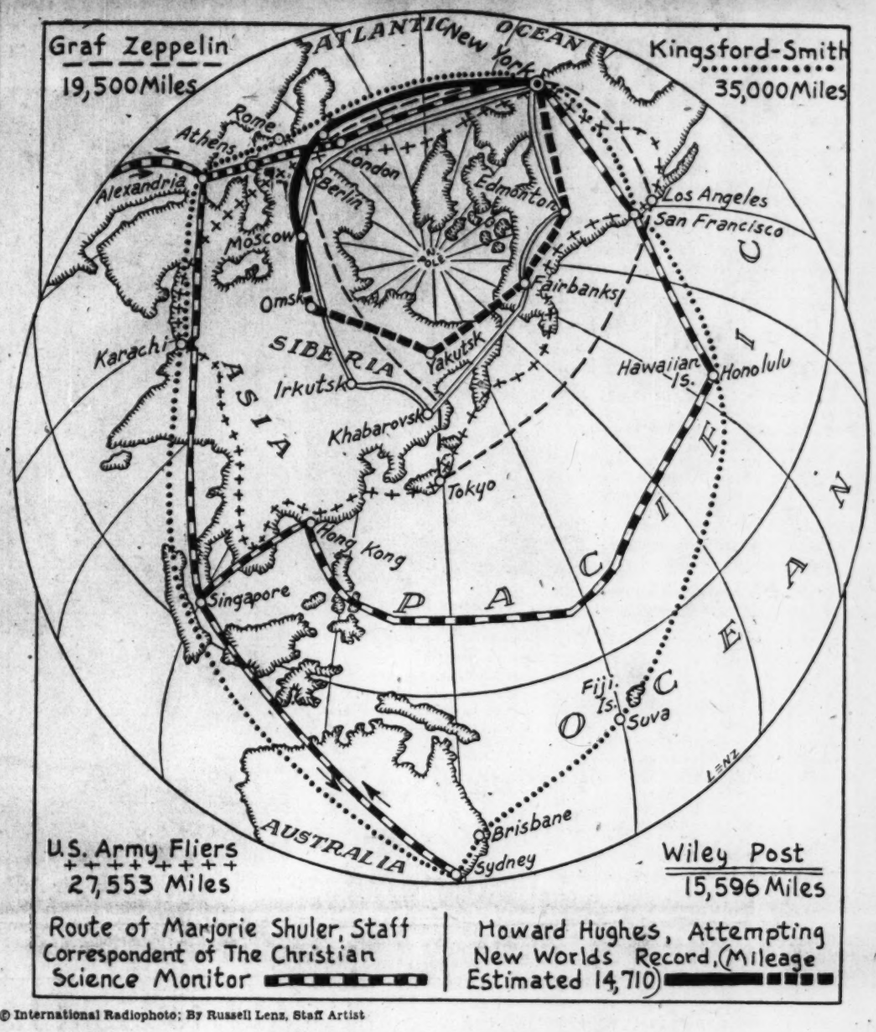
1. A $4,000,000 appropriation from the highway fund to be used by the State Department of Public Works for highway construction to provide for unemployment relief.
2. A $4,000,000 diversion from the highway fund to general budget purposes to reduce the State tax.
3. A $450,000 appropriation from the highway fund to be used by the Metropolitan District Commission for road construction to provide for unemployment relief.
4. An additional appropriation of $1,869,696 to cover expenditures supplementary to the regular budget.
5. Continuation for another year of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes to raise $4,500,000 in additional revenue.
6. A State tax of $13,000,000.

Victory for G. O. P.

By submitting the supplemental budget, the Governor backed down from his original stand that he would not submit these figures until the Legislature approved his unemployment relief proposals. This constituted a major victory for the Republican leaders who had demanded that the Governor place before the Legislature his entire financial program.

As the Governor began his address, marking the first time he has appeared before the Legislature to deliver a special message, the audience was the largest ever to attend any Legislative session other than inauguration ceremonies or prorogation.

Crossroads of the Air



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United States Airmen Welcomed to Paris

Above—Howard Hughes, Center, Is Greeted at Le Bourget Airport in Paris by an Airport Official, Left, and William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador.

Below—Map Includes Itinerary of Miss Shuler, Now Engaged in the First Globe-Girdling Flight by a Woman in Commercial Airplanes

Boycotts Cut Imports From Japan; Yangtze Warning Ignored by U. S.

Washington holds to view that neutrals have right to be in China—Regards note as formality.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—Japan's suggestions that Americans, and other foreigners as well, evacuate the Yangtze River section between the present front line and Hankow in view of a new bombing campaign is meeting with what is now the established form of reaction here.

Proceeding on the theory that foreigners have rights in China established by treaties and long usage which are not affected by undeclared hostilities no official notice is being taken of the Japanese suggestions. They are regarded as

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Canton Is Bombed Twice in One Day

By the Associated Press

Canton, China, July 12

Japanese warplanes bombarded this teeming metropolis twice today, scoring seven direct hits on the Wongsha Station and causing an estimated 52 fatalities and injuries to 200.

The raiders heavily bombed the residential district near the Sun Yat-sen Memorial this morning.

Wongsha Station, where it is estimated that at least 40 bombs fell, was left in a chaotic condition.

Foreign properties destroyed as Chinese retreat before Japanese bombardment of Kiukiang: Page 5.

Steady decline in trade is attributed in part to slump—Cheap factory products off heavily.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—Definite indication that popular boycotts of Japanese goods have begun to cut down Japanese imports in the United States is provided in the latest official report on Japanese-American trade covering the first five months of 1938 given out by the Department of Commerce.

The figures show a steady decline in imports of Japanese products. Part of it, experts attribute to general recessional factors which were still dominant during the period covered by the report. But much of it also was undoubtedly due to organized movements throughout the United States to bring about a popular boycott of Japanese goods.

The most striking evidence of a boycott is assumed to be the fact disclosed by the report that such commodities as cheap Japanese food products and cheap electrical equipment which normally go up during periods of depression, fell off even more noticeably than silk during the early months of the year.

The total reduction in American purchases during the five-month

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Of All Things . . . !

One-Boy Art Show

NEW YORK (AP)—Somebody took eight-year-old Alfred Cohen to an art class seven months ago and they haven't been able to keep him from painting since.

He paints pictures at a rate of three a day, and today he opened a one-man show at the Bronx Community Center featuring 40 canvases.

"Alfred is a remarkable pupil and his work shows great promise," praised Philip Bibel, instructor of the Federal Arts Projects class.

The young artist goes to school—fourth grade—but the rest of the time has to be pried away from the easel to eat and sleep.

He's the son of a house painter.

Turkeys Dine Out

TORRINGTON, Wyo. (AP)—When any of O. H. Thrasher's 4,000 turkeys—or all of them—go into a neighbor's field, there's no outcry from the farm owner.

The turkeys, it seems, have an admirable appetite for crop-damaging grasshoppers.

Lately the turkeys have received so many invitations to dine out, Thrasher had to get a roost wagon to transport them.

Straw Flavored

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Now you can carry your favorite soda pop in a straw.

The straw, dunked in a glass of water, flavors while you sip.

It's all done with a small strip of cotton linters, which contains chemicals and can be inserted in the straw by hand.

Very tasty, says Inventor Sigmund Scisorek.

Signals Mixed

WARROAD, Minn (AP)—The next time Seth Gavelin, of Roseau, Minn., goes visiting, at least as far as Sweden, he will probably notify relatives he is coming.

Shortly after Mr. Gavelin left here to visit, among other relatives in Sweden, his brother, Ihren Gavelin, the latter arrived in Roseau to visit Seth.

Ihren Gavelin will return to Sweden, hoping to reach there before Seth starts back.

Hughes Wings Over Siberia On World Hop

Speeds From Paris to Moscow in 7 Hours 49 Minutes

Reaches Omsk

Plane Halts for Two Hours in Moscow and Then Pushes On

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Albert Lodwick, flight representative here for Howard Hughes, announced today that the aviator had landed at Omsk, Siberia, at 1 p. m., E. S. T.

Mr. Lodwick said he had been advised by "government cable" of the flier's arrival.

MOSCOW, July 12 (AP)—Howard Hughes, American millionaire flier, sped across the vast expanse of Soviet Russia tonight toward Omsk in Western Siberia, where he hoped to land on the third leg of his round the world speed try.

Mr. Hughes' big monoplane reached a point beyond Sverdlovsk, more than 1,000 miles from Moscow, at 7 p. m. (11 a. m., E. S. T.). Sverdlovsk lies beyond the Ural Mountains, on the Siberian side of the border between European Russia and Asiatic Siberia

Two hours earlier officials of the Moscow Airport reported that Mr. Hughes already had covered more than half of the 1,380-mile hop to Omsk.

Crosses Volga River

The big monoplane crossed the Volga River at Kazan, more than 400 miles from Moscow, a little more than two hours after the takeoff.

Mr. Hughes and his four companions took off in their sleek silver monoplane from Moscow's central airport at 1:25 p. m. (5:25 a. m. E. S. T.), two hours and 12 minutes after they arrived from Paris.

They had 6,000 miles of Soviet territory ahead of them as their heavily loaded plane sped away on the hop to Omsk.

They completed the Paris-Moscow flight of 1,541 miles in 7 hours and 49 minutes, bringing their plane down at 11:13 a. m. (3:13 a. m. EST.).

The fliers, unshaven and their hair tousled, looked tired as they stepped from the plane, but were in grand humor, signing autographs for fans who crowded around them.

Reports of good weather were received from points along the Siberian route as far as the Bering Strait, separating Russian territory from Alaska.

Moscow Takeoff

Mr. Hughes planned to make his only other Siberian landing, besides Omsk, at Yakutsk, 2,100 miles to the east. However, Soviet authorities provided him with maps showing seven other airdromes and emergency landing places.

Mr. Hughes and his comrades got off from Moscow only after one unsuccessful attempt, which was defeated by a change in direction of the wind. But they finally cleared the field with a heavy fuel load.

Their flying time for the 1,541 miles from Paris was 7 hours and 49 minutes, and they refueled at once for the next hop of 1,380 miles to Omsk, in their effort to beat the world record of 7 days, 18 hours and 49 minutes set by Wiley Post in 1933.

Representatives of the American Embassy and Alexander Troyanovsky, the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, who is home on leave, were in the crowd that watched the silver ship glide to a perfect landing out of the cloudless, summer sky.

Mr. Hughes said the flight from Paris was smooth but at high altitude. Radio Engineer Richard N. Stoddard explained they encountered icing conditions over France, compelling them to climb to 15,000 feet. "We were using oxygen tanks part of the time," he said.

Welcomed to Russia

The airport was all ready for the airmen. Two rooms were set aside for them, one for rest and another for eating. A meal had been ready for hours and the Russians' earnest effort to supply icewater, without which Americans say they cannot exist here, kept waiters busy.

Ice cubes in water glasses for the luncheon table had been renewed no less than six times while the welcomers awaited their guests.

A crowd of spectators jammed the dining room and watched while the fliers tried to snatch a quick lunch.

Georgi Baidukoff, one of the Russian Polar fliers, greeted Mr.

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In the Boston Section:

Esplanade concerts for children announced by Fiedler.

Gubernatorial race accelerated in New Hampshire.

Rhode Island mills indicate renewed prosperity.

Colonies of no potential aid to Germany, speaker holds.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Businessmen's Coalition Urged To Overthrow Armament Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—A world coalition of businessmen to overthrow "the regime of armaments" is proposed today in a historical study published by the Columbia University Press and entitled "Merchants of Peace." Its author, George L. Ridgeway, Associate Professor of History at Wells College, holds that "the products of human violence and misery must be driven from the markets of the world by the products of peace."

"As foreign trade smashed the guilds of the medieval city," his study continues, "so international trade, if the feudal control of the national frontier is broken, will transform limited national economics into productive members of the larger family of nations."

Surveying 20 years of business diplomacy through the International Chamber of Commerce, Professor Ridgeway sees modern mankind's hope of escaping the fate of Hellenic civilization in a nonpolitical united front. No nation will be immune from effects of "the present-day frenzied armaments boom" when the plant and equipment it is creating is brought into play, he declares.

"Great public issues have never been more clearly drawn in history than today," the study states. "In 1927 these issues were before leading business men at the first world economic conference. In 1933 the same issues were before national statesmen at the London conference. Today the choice is being put to all business men in the dramatic course of world events.

"Economic groups—big business, little business, the farmer, labor, the consumer—are being forced by grim circumstances to face issues proclaimed at Geneva throughout the two postwar decades. The choice simplified by present calamities is now unmistakable; national regimentation or international co-operation; national military economics or international economics."

Declaring that present events demand that the politico-economic partnership between the state and business in the interest of private gain be dissolved, Professor Ridgeway sees the national frontiers "which form the feudal defenses of the privileged members of the society of nations" as "no longer defensible without the destruction of modern civilization."

"The abolition of trade barriers can no longer be considered merely as a helpful circumstance contributing to the peace of nations," he holds. "Trade barriers are today revealed as the substance of the military regime of a feudal national sovereignty.

"Economic disarmament is the crux of military disarmament. It has become evident that capitalism can only break through the armaments regime at this point. And it is obvious that this break cannot be accomplished by violent frontal attack upon economic sovereignty. It must be brought about by the substitution of international co-operation for isolated national action."

The politico-economic partnership is limited to no particular trade, his study continues, since "all who take dividends from the control of markets or raw materials protected by arbitrarily fixed national tariffs or regulations must assume responsibility as business partners of the military state."

"Economic nationalists are the real armament profiteers," he declares.

U. S. Hears Call for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — More men and women must be trained to take an active part in the peace movement and help to finance and spread peace education to the far corners of the country, declared E. Raymond Wilson, Dean of the Faculties which were sent out this summer to lecture at 10 peace institutes sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee.

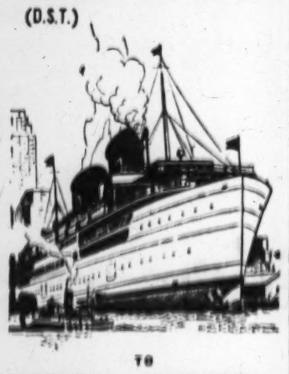
"Our next big step in the campaign for more education on peace," he said, "is the enlargement of local peace councils so they represent a true cross section of the community including the baker, grocer, college professor, housewife, businessman—all types of people—all concerning themselves with the problem of world peace.

Although it is evident from reports of peace leaders who attend the institutes that more persons are becoming interested in problems of international relations, Mr. Wilson said, there are only about 50,000 persons in this country who are contributing a dollar or more a year to any organized peace effort.

"As a matter of fact, the amount of money spent on all the peace organizations in this country in one year would be less than the cost of building one submarine and even less than the United States pays on armaments in one-half day," he stated.

Another outstanding development seen in the peace movement is the closer alignment of peace organizations with the legislative field, Mr. Wilson pointed out. Efforts are being made before elections to determine the attitude of Congressmen on legislation affecting foreign policy. Some men running for office are putting peace planks in their platforms because they believe an appeal for world peace will win votes.

5:30 P. M. DAILY
(D.S.T.)



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BOSTON, MASS.

Moscow Cathedral Noted for Ikons Is Ordered Closed

MOSCOW (AP)—The Dragomilovsky Sabor Orthodox Cathedral in Moscow has been closed. It contained an ikon which worshipers believed had been painted by one of the Twelve Apostles and other highly revered ikons.

The crosses have been removed from its domes and its belfry and it is believed the ikons will be transferred to a museum.

In connection with the closing of the Cathedral a recent article in the Red Star, the Army's newspaper, assumes particular interest.

The article, by Emelian Yaroslavsky, leader of the militant Godless League, said many recruits still were reaching the Army "encumbered with religious baggage" and that it could not be assumed that military life automatically would wipe out all traces of religious influence.

Therefore the organization of Godless Cells in the Army was declared necessary to combat remnants of "religious ideology which tend to reduce the fighting spirit."

Yachting in America

Yachting in America dates from the founding of the New York Yacht Club in 1844.

HISTORY MAKING
SHOE SALE!

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BROOKLYN
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4709 13th Avenue
304 Utica Avenue
BRONX
301 E. Fordham Road
1049 Southern Blvd.
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1916 Mott Avenue
HEMPSTEAD
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JAMAICA
89-05 164th Street
NEWARK
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EAST ORANGE
602 Central Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE
405 North Avenue
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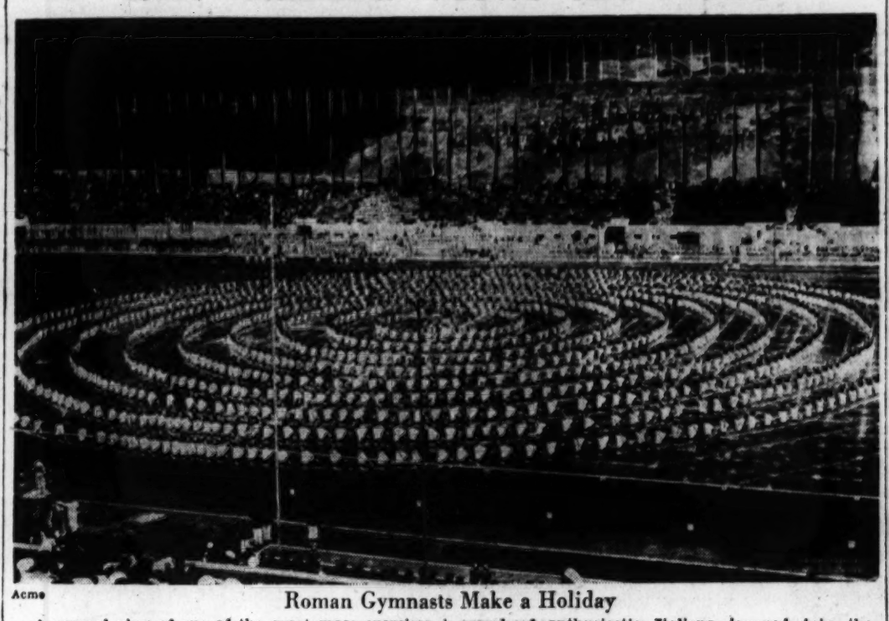
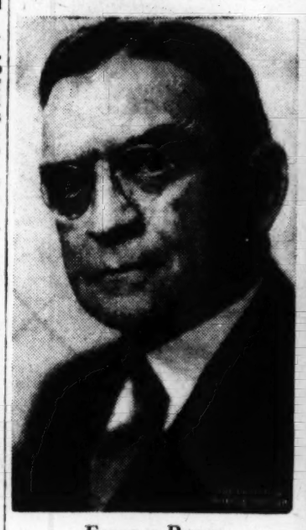
The Camera Views the News



Acme

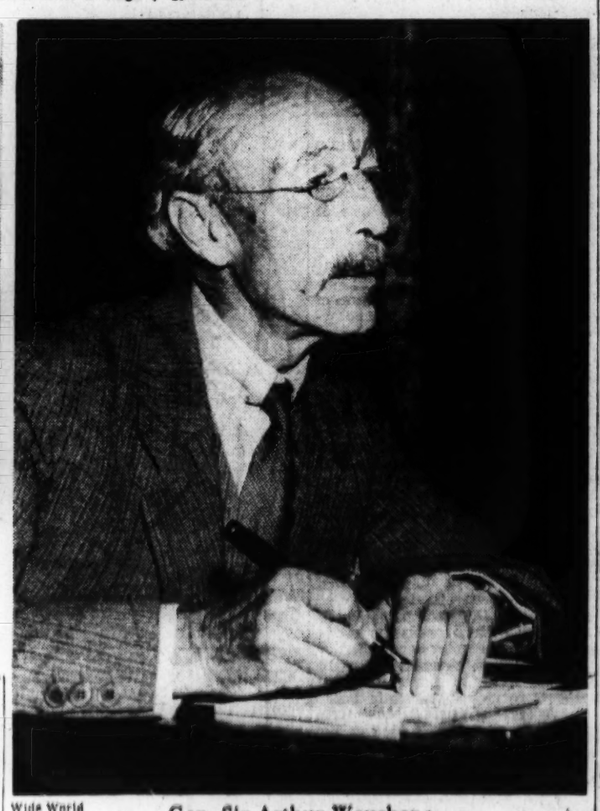
Roman Gymnasts Make a Holiday

A general view of one of the great mass exercises staged by the best of Italian gymnasts in the Olympic Stadium in Rome. Premier Mussolini and a huge crowd of enthusiastic Italians jammed into the stadium to cheer the athletic prowess of the gymnasts.



Escapes Purge

Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, opponent of several New Deal measures and once high on the list for the party purge, has been renominated by acclamation at the Indiana State Democratic Convention.



Wide World

Gen. Sir Arthur Wauchope

Pictured as he arrived in San Francisco on his trip around the world following his retirement after 45 years in the British Army. Sir Arthur's last post was Commander in Chief and High Commissioner of Palestine and Transjordania.

Evidence Lacking Fascists Foment Palestine Rioting

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Mr. Malcolm J. MacDonald, Secretary for Colonies, told the House of Commons today that he had "no evidence" that Nazi or Fascist dictators were stirring up trouble in Palestine.

An opposition questioner, Mr. John McGovern, Independent Labor, cited reports that "a large number of revolvers and wire-cutting implements have been found in Palestine with German markings."

He then asked how much of the current violence "is traceable to the activities of Mussolini and Hitler."

Mr. MacDonald said he had "no information" about a discovery of German-made arms. He said the first squadron of the 11th Hussars, armored car regiment from Egypt, was en route to Palestine.

JERUSALEM, July 12 (AP)—Disorder continued in the Holy Land as British troops battled to restore peace in the mandated territory.

In Nazareth, Safad, Acre and Tulkarm a 22-hour curfew brought a measure of surcease from disorders.

Pitched battles between guerrilla bands and the military, explosions, and stabbings were reported in other sections.

Machine-gun posts were established at strategic spots.

Armored cars patrolled highways and streets.

The Moslem Sheik Ali Hatib was shot down in the Muristan quarter while on his way to the Alaqs Mosque. The assassins escaped.

Since violence broke out July 5 revised figures show that 47 Arabs and 24 Jews have been killed, 146 Arabs and 83 Jews wounded, five British soldiers wounded and 15 roving raiders killed and scores injured.

Envoy to Sweden on Way

WASHINGTON (AP)—Frederick A. Sterling left for New York, whence he will sail July 13 in the liner Manhattan for his new post as Minister to Sweden. Mr. Sterling is a Texan and a State Department career man of 27 years' service. Mrs. Sterling and three children will accompany him.

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AFL to Fight Labor Act Abuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12—Enactment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act was the work of the American Federation of Labor, and it is prepared to mobilize its forces against abuses, William Green, Federation President, declared as opening speaker for the sixty-seventh annual convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, here this week. This is a Federation affiliate and 300 delegates have assembled.

"The American Federation of Labor is wholly and fully responsible for the enactment of the 'Wagner Act,'" Mr. Green said. "We and United States Senator Robert F. Wagner drafted it and supported it. No other movement can claim credit for its enactment into law and no loud-mouthed representative of a dual labor movement can claim any of the credit."

Mr. Green then said that the act had been applied in many instances "in a way we never dreamed of, clearly out of accord with its letter and spirit."

"We believe the act itself is sound and constructive," he continued, "it is the Federation's intention to mobilize its political strength in a determined effort to amend that law so that it shall become the real act that was sponsored and approved by the Federation."

Mr. Green's talk stressed the strength of the Federation today in a bitter arraignment of the Committee for Industrial Organization defection which, he declared, had raised the issue not of industrial versus craft unionism, but "whether the ambitions of a designing man shall be realized," with obvious reference to John L. Lewis.

It was not an easy task to fight a movement of working men and women who were being "misled and misinformed," Mr. Green said, but he listed the Federation membership today at 5,000,000 as symbol of its solidarity.

Labor Gagged on Secrets Act

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—The House of Commons Speaker, Capt. E. A. FitzRoy, today invoked the gag rule, over Labor's protests, in debate on the Official Secrets Act.

Captain FitzRoy ruled the members could not discuss the alleged part of Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Secretary, in military action against Mr. Duncan Sandys, an Army officer and Member of Parliament.

Debate was on the report of the House Privileges Committee which ruled a military tribunal had committed a breach of Commons' historic privileges by summoning Mr. Sandys, son-in-law of Winston Churchill, to tell where he obtained secret data on Britain's anti-aircraft defenses.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain moved acceptance of the committee's report, which recommended that no further steps be taken on the action of the Military Court.

It has suspended its activities pending a report by another House of Commons body, a select committee, which is investigating the general question of the liabilities of Members of Parliament under the Secrets Act.

The Speaker, in ruling out Mr. Hore-Belisha's alleged part, contended the War Secretary had no responsibility for the military court's summons of Mr. Sandys and was "not directly concerned with it."

Mr. Clement R. Atlee and other Labor spokesmen, however, pointed out that Mr. Hore-Belisha had taken responsibility for the Army Council's action in convening the Court and later had ordered suspension of the Court's proceedings.

This, they argued, showed Mr. Hore-Belisha was responsible for summoning Mr. Sandys. But the Speaker stuck to his ruling.

N. C. Masons Provide Monumental Stone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDENTON, N. C. — Unamity Lodge No. 7, A. F. and A. M., the oldest Masonic organization in North Carolina and said to be the fourth Lodge established in the United States, has sought commemoration in the stone monument being erected near Waynesville, N. C., at the entrance to the new Federal gateway to Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The monument is being constructed out of stone emblems sent from Lodges all over the Country and also from prominent individual Masons. President Roosevelt sent a boulder from his Hyde Park estate.

The local organization was faced with the knowledge this section is a sea level territory and that stones larger than pebbles are scarce. Richard Dillard Dixon, historian here, however, acquainted the Lodge with the fact that in the days when Edenton was a great shipping center vessels carried rock ballast from the Barbadoes and other West Indies points, and when they reached here, in order to get to the wharves would throw much ballast overboard.

J. Edwin Buffiap, Secretary of the Lodge, personally obtained such stone from the harbor, a piece of quartz indigenous to the Caribbean. This was appropriately inscribed and sent on to Waynesville.

N.Y. Convention Prepared to Take Amendment Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11—Beginning the final stint of their proceedings, delegates to the New York Constitutional Convention were ready this week for their first vote on any amendment for final passage. Six amendments are at this stage on the body's calendar and with tomorrow the deadline on committee reports, the period of actual drafting for submission to the fall referendum is at hand.

Of the 670 amendments which have been proposed by delegates and committees since the delegates convened in April, not more than 10 or 12, it now appears, will be placed before the people. These will be submitted in the form of separate proposals, rather than as a single document of revision.

At this date convention approval appears predictable on adoption of the present Federal bill of rights provision against unreasonable searches and seizures, with a clause restricting wire-tapping; reapportionment of the State's legislative units; a general welfare and social security provision; a housing provision with slum clearance and low-rental clauses; greater home-rule latitude for cities; taxation revision and judiciary reforms.

Awaiting Action

Meanwhile repeal of the existing prohibition against gambling, which is on the list of less likely probabilities for sanction, is due for its first test vote tonight. The searches and seizures amendment is ready for final vote, and among the five others now advanced to this stage is the proposal to have the State bear the entire cost of grade crossing eliminations with a $300,000,000 bond issue, relieving the railroads of their 50 per cent share in the cost.

Also ready for final action are three measures to remove obsolete constitutional provisions affecting banking and currency and limiting the term of leases of agricultural land. These, however, are noncontroversial.

A proposal designed to speed transit unification in New York City, another to segregate gasoline tax and motor vehicle revenues solely for highway purposes, and a proposed tax new debt limit or tax ceiling for cities, towns and villages also figure on the list of possibilities.

Other Propositions

Propositions not expected to figure in the revision outline would provide for the collecting of tolls on the barge canal, for relaxing the present forest preserve provisions, and affect agriculture, civil service, corporations and institutions, counties, towns and villages, future amendments, Governor and other State officers, industrial relations, insurance, the Legislature and its powers, military affairs, affairs, public utilities and state institutions.

Although the period of final debate now has been reached, adjournment is concernedly further off than July 29, the date tentatively set for termination of the revision task, but which it is believed will fall a month short of the actual ending.

Harlan Operator Says Union Used Criminal Tactics

LONDON, Ky., July 11 (AP)—Activities of the United Mine Workers of America were severely criticised here by T. E. Mahan, coal operator in the Harlan anti-union labor trials.

Mr. Mahan testified the union principle was "fine" but added the "criminal" element in the U. M. W. A. in 1931 caused him to issue orders against parades and the gathering of crowds on the property of the High Splint Coal Company's property, of which he is Vice-President.

Mr. Mahan occupied the witness stand in the ninth week of the trial in which a number of Harlan County coal executives, corporations, and present and former peace officers are on trial charged with conspiring to violate the Wagner Labor Act.

He said that he was also Commonwealth Attorney in Harlan County in 1931 and at that time received two threatening notes. Mr. Mahan said at that time he was investigating the activities of the U. M. W. A. in the County.

One day in 1931, he testified, three groups of miners were fired on en route to work in the High Splint mines.

"All these things caused me (as Vice-President of the Coal Company) to give orders to keep mobs and parades out of our grounds," Mr. Hahan stated.

Mr. Mahan denied he had ever conspired to kep the miners from organizing, adding that the passage of the Wagner Labor Act did not change the company's labor policy as they had been abiding by the same priniciples for many years.

Relief Ships Off To Rim of Arctic

MONTREAL, July 12 (CP)—Bound for the lonely outposts of Canada's far north, two expeditions headed out of Montreal last week carrying misionaries, policemen, traders, natural scientists and supplies—for the isolated people around the Arctic's rim.

Three months of voyaging were in store for the Hudson's Bay Company ship Nascopie—on the Company's 269th trip into the north with the yearly cargo of human and inanimate miscellany—and Bishop Arsene Turquetil's tiny schooner Marie Therese, visiting Roman Catholic missions in the land of ice.

The two oddly matched craft—the steel-hulled, lumbering steamship and the little green-bodied schooner burdened deeply in the water—shoved off down the St. Lawrence together.

General Strike Now Disowned By Majority of British Labor

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and an authority on American labor relations, who is studying the labor situation in Britain

LONDON — The general strike, cause of the last important labor legislation in Great Britain and hence a topic inevitably coming to the notice of the American Commission sent here by President Roosevelt for study of British labor law, is today disowned by most leaders of the British labor movement.

The present judgment of the majority of British trade unionists, as given by their spokesmen, is that the general strike is unwise and also impracticable.

American interest in the general strike applies at this time to its possibility in cities. While no national sympathetic strike has ever been attempted in the United States like the colossal strike in Great Britain in 1926, now and then cries for a general strike are uttered in a community, usually originating with extremists. Some municipal general strikes have in fact occurred.

Such widespread, sympathetic tie-ups, whether national or local, are barred in Britain by the law passed by Parliament in 1927, the year following the general strike.

A repetition of the national tie-up is plainly declared illegal, and labor leaders infer that a municipal walkout of the same character would be also, as well as impracticable.

This conclusion follows from the 1927 act outlawing sympathetic strikes intended to "coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community" into some policy, and making no distinction whether the government be national or local.

If such a law were operative in the United States, a strike of the railroad unions designed to induce the Government to take over the railroads would be illegal.

But a railroad strike over wages, which was strictly a dispute between employees and management, even though it stifled transportation, would be legal, providing all the processes built up in England as in America to avert a railroad strike, had been complied with.

Political Strikes

It is not improbable that America will see political strikes, undertaken as a protest against or to promote legislation.

However there may be danger to organized labor in the political strike if ill advised and particularly in the general strike, as British experience singularly points out.

In its strike of strikes, that of 1926, British labor tied up the whole country. The labor generals called out their men in waves. The first to quit work were the transportation unions—railroads, busses, etc.,—together with the miners, and the printers. The plan was to hit with the maximum social effect.

Food supply of the cities was immediately shut off, as transport vanished. Not a train wheel moved for several days. British labor leaders recall. Labor tied up the country for nine days.

Yet as labor chiefs point out today, the strike was not genuinely general, because many workers were purposely kept at their posts, employees of such vital public service as electricity, gas, water, garbage disposal, etc. Volunteer workers turned to keeping skeleton utilities in operation.

The strike began as an effort to get the Government to resume a subsidy to the needy coal miners. The Government improvised food supplies, and broke the strike.

Unions Now Reluctant

Labor leaders here reflect today that it is much easier to get into a general strike than to get out of it. Since that strike the individual labor union has become more reluctant than ever to give up to any other group its right to negotiate and settle for itself.

This trend has been intensified by the rest of the labor movement having been willing to settle prior to the general strike, but then finding the miners' union hostile to the terms. So, as the event is now analyzed, one union made the decision and the rest were led to go along.

Of more significance was the effect of the strike. Immediately the Conservative Party in power began work on restrictive labor legislation and the reaction against labor in the country supported the Government.

Organized labor then suffered the first great setback it had met at the law for 120 years.

Not only was the political strike declared illegal, but the backwash against labor strengthened several old limitations and introduced some new ones outside of the general strike.

In short it appears from British labor history that an unfortunate general strike may recoil on a labor movement to curtail it in ways not looked for.

Steel Wage Hearing Announced

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington—The Labor Department is to hold a public hearing here July 25 to determine minimum wages which must be paid by steel companies having Government contracts in excess of $10,000, under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Charlotte, N. C.—Sidney Hillman of New York, Chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said there was a possibility a minimum textile wage higher than 25 cents an hour might be fixed under the wages and hours law.

New York—The Executive Committee of the Armored Car Chauffeurs and Drivers Union, Local 820, of the American Federation of Labor, voted last night to picket the transfer of $1,300,000,000 worth of silver bars from the United States Assay Offices here to the new Government storehouse at West Point. Union officials said the man who contracted to move the silver has "locked out" union guards on the trucks.

Weirton, W. Va.—Workers and businessmen of this northern West Virginia steel town have mobilized for a "peaceful protest" march against the conduct of the 11-month-old Weirton Steel Company case by Edward Grandison Smith, Labor Board Examiner, who banned from the hearing Clyde A. Armstrong, Chief Company Counsel for the subsidiary of E. T. Weir's National Steel Corporation.

New Orleans, La.—Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah has declined to order police to stop raiding C. I. O. union headquarters and set the case for hearing Friday.

Washington—Richard T. Frankensteen, one of the suspended international officers of the United Auto Workers Union, charged Homer Martin, union president, with "sabotaging" the union in a factional dispute. Mr. Frankensteen and three other suspended union officers had just ended a conference with John L. Lewis, the C. I. O. head.

Greensboro, N. C.—More than 1,000 employees of four textile plants operated in this vicinity by the Proximity Manufacturing Company refrained from going to work because of a wage cut announced by the management.

'Block Booking' Of Films Upheld

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Legality of "block booking," by which motion picture firms compel exhibitors to contract for an entire year's output, has been upheld by United States District Judge Leon R. Yankwich.

Judge Yankwich sustained a demurrer by Paramount Pictures, Inc., to a complaint filed by Oxnard Theaters, Inc., and 19 other exhibitors, asking a total of approximately $100,000 assertedly lost because of "block booking."

The complaint alleged that Paramount promised to deliver a certain group of pictures at a stipulated price, but repudiated the agreement and offered the films later at a higher price.

Judge Yankwich declared that "while the agreement is made with relation to certain motion pictures, contingencies might arise which would cause a distributor to substitute other motion pictures for those promised."

"So," he continued, "it reserves the right to make substitutions." "If 'block booking' is to be eliminated from the industry, it will have to be accomplished through national legislation rather than Court action," he said.

This chap won a contest; he just got the news:
"A week in New York to be spent as you choose."
"It's easy to make my selection," he laughed,
"The first thing I want is a room at The Taft!"

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Discarded Jugglery Spotted in 'Swing'

Swing—For and Against
Second of Six Articles

By Deems Taylor

Music Consultant of Columbia Broadcasting System and Commentator of New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra Radio Programs.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Swing music bores me to death, because to me there's nothing interesting, original, or musical about it.

Its chief excuse for being is its improvisation—letting the player take the tune and embellish it with as many notes as he can think of in a row.

This kind of thing was tried a long time ago—in the eighteenth century, in fact, when opera singers used to do the same thing with their voices that today's swing instrumentalists do with their clarinets, saxophones, and trumpets.

The eighteenth century opera singers did it to show off their voices—and the twentieth century swingers do it to show off their instruments.

Only it didn't work in the eighteenth century because pretty soon, the conductors and the composers started saying to the singers—who were getting fancier and fancier with their voices to the detriment of the music—"You sing what's written there or don't sing at all!"

So the singers sang what was written—to the great improvement of operatic singing.

The only excuse a swing musician has for improvising at all is because the music he has to play is generally poor in quality anyhow. Most popular music is pretty banal—amusing and often entertaining, yes, but pretty poor stuff as music.

But it doesn't seem to me that squeaking and squawking around a poor tune improves it any. And besides, any tone that the instrument might have to recommend it is completely shot by the time your swing musician starts blowing it to Kingdom Come to get his "hot effect."

Deems Taylor
Composer, Critic, and Radio Adviser, Prefers Orderly Music to Disordered Improvisation

Swing has its own kind of excitement, of course. There's a barbaric quality of beating drums and whining instruments in the stuff that gets lots of people. But it isn't a genuine emotional reaction. It's a nervousness that twitches the senses without satisfying them.

Swing can never have the slightest effect on American music. It has nothing to contribute but a technical virtuosity—and even that was acquired because the musicians had to play very complicated and interesting arrangements before they ever started this free swinging. Virtuosity is a long way from being real music and it will never add anything to the stature of musical beauty. A slow and comparatively simple movement of a Beethoven symphony is still greater music than "Ragging the Scale."

I think swing music will continue for a while to amuse some people and to excite some others. But I will continue to object when Benny Goodman is referred to as the "greatest clarinet player of our time," as I read in a recent article. There are still a few clarinet players with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra who are pretty good, too, you know.

Swing music always seems to me to cheat the listener anyhow. It's a lot more fun for the performer than it is for the person who listens to it. It's probably very exciting to him and to his professional confreres.

But half the people who are listening don't have the slightest idea what's going on, I'm sure. Once a swing musician gets going, the original melody, whether it's good or bad, gets completely lost in the shuffle. It's impossible to trace in the melee of improvisation.

And if music doesn't appeal to the people who are listening to it, what good is it?

I am always reminded of that old saying of Dr. Johnson's. He was talking about a dog that was able to stand on its hind legs, if I remember correctly.

What he said was that the wonder was not how well the dog could do it—but that he should do it at all!

That's the way I feel about swing music.

Hull Trade Pacts Center of Debate At Mills Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—A debate on merits or demerits of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreement policy was a feature of the June 28 session of Mills College's Institute of International Relations here.

John E. Pickett, Editor of the Pacific Rural Press, California farm journal, attacked the policy on the ground that it is detrimental to the interests of American agriculture. Dr. J. Anton de Haas, Professor of International Relations in the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, spoke in defense of the trade treaties.

"The reciprocal program has contributed to the more abundant life abroad, while contributing to the less abundant life at home," Mr. Pickett declared. He said that farmers objected to the secrecy with which the pacts are negotiated; to the fact that there is no public review of the terms of the agreements and no opportunity for a debate and approval by Congress; and to the most-favored nations clause, by which tariff concessions granted to one country may be extended to practically all countries.

Balance of Trade

"The balance of all trade with these pact nations is mostly against the United States," he continued, explaining that the farmer's exports are increasing, but that the flood of foreign agricultural products into this country is vastly greater. "In round numbers the farmers of the United States sold abroad $1,000,000,000 worth of products in 1937, but we took in return $2,000,000,000 worth from abroad." The ratio for industrial products is reversed, he said.

Mr. Pickett voiced objection to the tremendous increases in imports of meats, hides, wool, eggs, fruits, nuts, sugar, vegetables, and vegetable oils into this country last year. Said he, "We imported the results of the labor of more than 15,000,000 alien workers and we did not even have the chance to sell them a hamburger or put them on our honor rolls of relief."

Calling the reciprocal tariff program, "undisguised free trade, imposed without the benefit of public review or approval by Congress," Mr. Pickett also pointed out that the pacts have dealt with 348 items, having lowered the duty on 447 items and raised it on none.

The Other Side

Dr. De Haas agreed with Mr. Pickett that the farmers have suffered more than anyone else; but he asked: "If the reciprocal trade treaty program is not the way to proceed, what other constructive measure have those who oppose it to offer?"

"We have gone ahead," Dr. De Haas said, "on a comfortable assumption that all our domestic problems would be solved if we could only exclude the products of foreign countries." But, he continued, "after lending has taken place, and large quantities have been exported to foreign countries, there is as yet no devised method by which collections can be made abroad except through the importation of goods."

Dr. De Haas pointed out that isolation in the last few years had reduced America's foreign trade to one-third of its former size.

A Diplomat's Daughter

© Harris & Ewing

An-Fu Wang
Is the Daughter of the Chinese Ambassador at Washington and a Popular Member of the Younger Diplomatic Circle. She Graduated From George Washington University This Year

Air Mission Boosts Prestige Of U. S. in South America

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—American prestige flourishes in South America despite the constant striving of authoritarian countries—Italy, Germany, and Japan—for political and trade advantages.

Arrival of an eight-man United States army air mission to help train Argentine military fliers indicates the strength of Uncle Sam's prestige in Latin America. The mission was engaged after the impressive flight of five big United States Army bombers from Miami, Fla., to Buenos Aires last February.

American fliers and fighting aircraft already had rated well in South America, where American manufacturers of warplanes have kept ahead of European rivals.

But the engagement of the air mission, headed by Maj. Kenneth Cannon and Maj. James M. Gillespie, by Argentina is a real achievement. Argentina is one of the richest and most progressive countries in South America. It has a well-equipped army and navy.

The Army fliers found American advisers to the Argentine Navy instructing in the Naval War College when they reached Buenos Aires. They were welcomed in Rio de Janeiro by members of another United States naval mission and a United States Army Coast Guard Artillery Mission to Brazil.

There is also a United States Navy mission in Peru.

How much the missions help the nations that employ them is a moot question. But military attaches on the ground say they are important from political, defense, and trade viewpoints.

The United States missions say they never recommend specific purchases of war materials from American manufacturers but American businessmen declare the same restraint is not shown by European missions.

Italy and France share most of the foreign missions on duty in South America now.

A French Army mission has served many years in Brazil, where the United States Coast Artillery mission works with the Navy. Peru, besides its American naval mission, has Italian air and police instructors and a French Army mission.

Italians are helping train Bolivia's Army and, on the other side of the embattled Gran Chaco, French are aiding the Paraguayan Army command.

Both Chile and Argentina used to have German missions and the Chileans have sent missions to Ecuador and Colombia.

Mohawk Drama Festival Opens With 'David Harum'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 12—Union College campus becomes the stage here tonight for an Americanized pattern of the great English drama festivals, with the opening of the fourth summer season of the Mohawk Drama Festival in a performance of "David Harum."

Chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York as a non-profit enterprise devoted exclusively to the professional theater but as an institute for theater apprenticeship, the 1938 repertory will be inaugurated by Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company directorate and a member of the charter-giving group. The title role will be played by Charles Coburn, long of the American stage. Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of the college, who, with Mr. Coburn and his wife, founded the Festival in 1935, was another speaker for the opening.

The play, "David Harum," will launch a seven-week season, the following performances to be "School for Scandal," with Frances Starr and Herbert Corthell in the leading roles; "Much Ado About Nothing," with Jean Muir; "A Texas Steer," with Mr. Coburn; "Trilby," with Walter Hampden and Muriel Hutchison; "Lightnin'," with Fred Stone, and "High Tor," with Mr. Coburn.

While the repertory serves as a summer institute of the Theater at Union College, its "professor" is not a single individual, but a Broadway company of about 50 professional actors, technicians, and critical and business experts of the theater organized with the close of the New York City season in an environment as new for them as is the instruction they provide for the student and apprentice of the theater arts.

The Institute has, besides the professional company, a faculty of 18 and a technical staff of 30, with 52 students enrolled in its full course and 82 apprentices in the cast for this week's play in which the principal roles will be acted by the visiting players. All programs will feature ballet, pantomime, or special ensembles, 30 special students having registered in classes for the dance which are taught by Phyllis and Irene Marmein, choreographers for the plays.

Similar in its general character to the Stratford-on-Avon and Malvern Festivals in England, the Mohawk Festival will place its production emphasis upon Americana, although its scope is great plays—old and new, classic and modern—all to be performed before a paid audience in the nominal range of $1 and $1.50. The facilities include an outdoor and two indoor theaters in the 100-acre campus of this 143-year-old college which has turned over the full equipment necessary for the work or recreation of the Theater Institute.

The current season had its send-off Sunday with an address by Elliot Norton, drama critic of the Boston Post, on "The Revitalizing of the Theater." On July 24, Sheldon Cheney, historian of the theater and art, will be the speaker; on Aug. 7, Clayton Hamilton, author, critic and playwright; on Aug 14, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, star of the current Broadway production, "Shadow and Substance," and newly appointed head of the Malvern Festival, and on Aug. 21, Garrett H. Leverton, director of Northwestern University Theater and educational director of Samuel French, Inc., theatrical producer. A dance recital by Phyllis Marmein and Mary Hutchinson will be the feature for Sunday, July 31.

Atlanta Plans to Clear Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The United States Housing Authority has allocated $9,000,000 for slum clearance work in Atlanta, C. F. Palmer, chairman of the City's Housing Authority, has announced. The project is expected to absorb much existing unemployment in Atlanta building trades.

Allocation is made on condition that Atlanta use the money promptly, Mr. Palmer stated. "If the City does not act to use this money it will be withdrawn," Mr. Palmer pointed out. "There are other cities anxious to get it."

As yet, no low-cost housing sites have been selected. In fact, a working organization by the local housing authority must yet be effected. However, work on the buildings is expected to be under way by fall.

"It can be seen that $9,000,000 for slum clearance and low-rent housing will be of inestimable help," Mr. Palmer stated, "to put idle men to work and to aid business generally. This will be in addition to the great good which will come to families now living under unsanitary conditions."

Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta expressed himself as "immensely pleased" with the housing project for Atlanta. "Millions are being spent now to give work to the unemployed and to obtain necessary civic improvements," he remarked.

Comments from some labor leaders in Atlanta over the forthcoming building boom were:

Dewey L. Johnson, President of the Atlanta Federation of Trades: "It means better living conditions for laboring people, and it will bring better recreational facilities for the children of the poor. It will clear away some of the City's unsightly slums and provide good homes at low cost for hundreds. As for employment, the spending of the $9,000,000 here in Atlanta will be a wonderful thing for laboring men."

From J. A. Harper, former President of the City Trades Federation: "Just as the Techwood and University housing projects in Atlanta put hundreds to work and fed hungry people, the new slum-clearance projects will aid the unemployed skilled craftsmen now."

From O. M. Harper, member of the carpenters union, and likewise a member of the Housing Authority: "It will provide employment for practically all of the many carpenters, brick masons, roofers, iron and sheet metal workers, lathers, cement finishers, plasterers, electricians, and other members of the building trades craft."

Declaring that the Housing Authority would do its part, Mr. Palmer stated that the work would be spread out to give employment for the longest period of time to the largest number of men.

"We are not going on a spending jag, which will give Atlanta a financial hang-over," Mr. Palmer declared.

Unions Squabble: La Guardia Works In Airless Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—With a battery of electric fans stirring synthetic breezes in the steamy atmosphere, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia worked uncomplainingly today in his air-conditioned but conditionless Summer City Hall at the New York 1939 World's Fairgrounds. A jurisdictional strike between two labor unions has prevented completion of the special suit designed for the Mayor's use.

It was almost more than the brisk Chief Executive of the Nation's largest city could stand to see scraps of unfinished mortar, stray tiles, and broken boxes cluttering the floor, but business, nevertheless, went on as usual. Official visitors wilted in the Turkish-bath atmosphere of the anteroom so sharply contrasting with the graceful dignity which has marked the Manhattan quarters of New York's Mayors for nearly a century and a half.

As for the fans, the Mayor could thank Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, who saw to it over the past week end that the city electricians did something to stir up the humid air in the windowless, ventless building where summer headquarters have been established. He could also thank Harry Sweeney, Park Director at the fairgrounds, who had workmen spray the concrete floor to settle dust and bring an element of coolness to the vast structure—the Municipal Exhibit Pavilion, which later is to be used for a skating rink.

Meanwhile 6,000 men were not at work as members of an electrical union argued with the Telephone Company over which group of employees should pull cables from one manhole to another. Only 2 per cent of the work of telephone installation was involved, but building trade unions were out in sympathy. Conferences to settle the dispute are being held under the auspices of the State Mediation Board.

Earle Regime Inquiry Ordered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12—Formal order for an inquiry into "corruption" in the George H. Earle State administration of Pennsylvania was ordered today by Justice Paul N. Schaeffer, of the Supreme Court, for Aug. 8. It will be in the hands of the September Grand Jury. Judge Schaeffer held here was "reasonable cause" to believe that an inquiry would show "some criminal misconduct."

Governor Earle and 13 of his administration and Democratic Party associates are specified in the charges, which had their inception in the recent State primary campaign. Judge Schaeffer was delegated by the State Supreme Court to adjudge the necessity for an investigation and to preside if he ordered it.

Carl B. Shelley, Republican prosecutor of Dauphin County, introduced the charges on the basis of campaign allegations preferred by Charles J. Margiotti, defeated Democratic candidate for the Governorship nomination.

N. Y. Extends Career Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—New York City had opened the door to municipay service careers still wider today with the decision to extend its program of student research on city problems by City College recruits to 250 such assistants this fall. They will be junior, senior, and post-graduate students, and their municipal director will be William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, who is authorized under the new City Charter "to make any study or investigation which, in his opinion, may be in the best interests of the city."

"The program is not merely one of aiding the Department of Investigation, but also of co-ordinating and gearing research activities of all the colleges with the needs and problems of the City as a whole," Mr. Herlands said.

"The Department will insist that the student research associate use factual findings as the springboard for constructive recommendations and definite program of action."

While the only tangible reward for the students' work will be possible college credits, their performance wil be watched closely for future personnel material in City positions. In addition to full co-operation from City officials and employees, volunteers will have supervision from their college faculties and from the eight engineers, 30 accountants, and 15 lawyers on Commissioner Herlands' staff. This is in line with the objective of the program to attract qualified graduates into City work, supplementing the academic phase of their studies with practical problems.

Assignments will call for recommendations for economies and other changes in City departments and will pertain not only to the general welfare of the City's inhabitants but to technical problems involving millions of dollars of expenditures.

Mr. Herlands initiated 35 City College students into the program last month, but the fall list will include students from Columbia, Fordham, and New York Universities and Brooklyn and Hunter Colleges.

Among subjects now under student scrutiny are slum clearance, low-rent housing and rehousing of low-income families; migration of industries, administration of criminal justice, taxation of commercial property owned by nonprofit organizations; relation of local government to labor disputes, the municipal role in consumer protection and vocational rehabilitation of the jobless.

Methodist Bishop Foresees Union of All Protestants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 12—A united Protestant Church in the not too distant future was foreseen by Dr. Ivan Holt of St. Louis, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Former President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Bishop Holt's sermon sounded the keynote for one of the discussion subjects that will run through the second week of the Institute of Public Affairs, which is "The Church Faces an Insecure World." This conference group is under the leadership of Dr. Deane Edwards, of New York, Associate Secretary of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work.

Foundations for the discussions during the second week of the Institute were laid when Dr. George E. Bigg, member of the Social Security Board, told how the Federal Government functions in the Federal-State system of unemployment insurance; Dr. Paul Clyde, Professor of History in Duke University, sketched in Far Eastern historical backgrounds, and the Rev. Clark V. Poling, Pastor of the First Reformed Church of Schenectady, N. Y., began the religious discussions from the point of view of youth.

Army Air Fatality

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, July 12 (AP)—Lieut. Paul Gowen was killed yesterday and two other Army men were seriously injured when a United States Army bomber crashed and burned on the beach at Paitilio Point, near Panama City. The bomber was on a routine flight from Albrook Field.

Pickering Not Riot, Court Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—Denouncing the perversion of criminal statutes for the oppression of labor, Kings County Judge William O'Dwyer yesterday dismissed two indictments charging nine persons picketing the Presto Lock Corporation with rioting.

The indictments, which grew out of a strike disturbance outside the Company's plant on Nov. 15, were voided on the grounds they threatened the right of labor to picket. It never was intended that laws dealing with rioting should be applied against outbursts of violence incidental to a strike, Judge O'Dwyer held.

"Legislative intent," he said, "is a guiding principle in interpreting the statutes, and it is a significant circumstance that by the terms of the recent act relative to lynching and mob violence, which, in its purpose, is closely allied with section 2090 under which these defendants were indicted, 'violence occurring during the course of picketing or boycotting incidental to any labor dispute' is specifically exempted from the provisions of this statute.

"Undoubtedly the Legislature did not intend to condone violence in labor disputes, but it was realistic enough to recognize the possibility, if not the probability, of attempts to use or pervert criminal statutes from their primary purpose to instruments of oppression in economic disputes."

The indictments followed a pitched battle in front of the Presto plant between members of the United Radio, Electrical, and Machine Workers of America, a C. I. O. unit, and persons, who, the Union alleged, were strikebreakers.

The judge held the underlying element essential to the statutory crime of riot was disturbance of the public peace, implying, he said, a lawless mob bent on achieving some object in a manner so turbulent and violent that it created public alarm. This element was absent, he said, from brief and incidental disturbances rising out of picketing or other labor disputes.

To uphold an indictment against these pickets on the charge of rioting would be to "whittle away the rights of picketing," the judge decreed. He added it was obvious from the existing laws that the State was determined to preserve this right.

Ulster Celebrates the Boyne

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 12 (AP)—The 248th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne when William III defeated James II was observed today.

The battle, fought July 12, 1690, played a part in preserving England for Protestantism and serves as a symbol of Northern Ireland's determination to maintain its independence and pledge allegiance only to King George VI of Great Britain.

There were parades throughout the six counties of Northern Ireland. It was Ulster's biggest holiday, and mills, factories, shipyards, and shops were closed while 60 separate parades were held and 250,000 Ulstermen were mustered in Belfast alone.

Hundreds of armed policemen took stations at dawn to preserve order along the route of march and to guard Roman Catholic areas against rioting.

Police fought a large group which marched into Maghera, Londonderry County, from surrounding districts and tried to remove orange arches erected for the celebration.

Philadelphia Sets Aside Play Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia's inadequate summer playground facilities will be augmented this week with the opening of 50 play streets in various sections of the city under the direction of the Education and Recreation Division of the WPA.

In announcing the list of play areas, Harry R. Halloran, WPA District Director, declared that WPA is seeking to co-operate as effectively as possible with the city in its effort to care for children during the summer months.

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Even Hughes' Moscow Menu Was Planned Far in Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—Every detail of the Hughes flight across Russia, even down to this morning's breakfast menu in Moscow, was arranged during months of planning with the Soviet Embassy here, it was disclosed tdoay.

The breakfast menu included corn flakes, Russian black bread particularly requested by Mr. Hughes, and nine gallons of mineral water. Even the details of fueling were planned with such care that the Moscow stop went on schedule within a margin of ten minutes. It was intended to last two hours. It lasted two hours and ten minutes.

Constantine Oumansky, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy and Charge d'Affaires during the absence on vacation of the Ambassador, told the story this morning here after advices from Mr. Hughes in Moscow released him from the role of secrecy which has been kept during the preparations for the flight. Mr. Hughes had been in consultation with the Embassy for "months," Mr. Oumansky said. And Mr. Oumansky was at the airport when the round-the-world flight began—one of the last to say good-by to the leader of the expedition.

Many Difficulties

The major difficulty which had to be overcome in planning the flight was that of language. A special code was worked out whereby Russian weather stations could report to the plane without need of an interpreter. A sample of the code in operation would be "15, BS, 20, 18, NE." Translated this would mean, "ceiling 150, state of weather broken clouds and showers, visibility 20 kilometers, wind velocity 18 kilometers per hour, wind direction north east."

For communication of other information the "Q" code used during the Russian Polar flights last summer is being used.

The Soviet Government, according to Mr. Oumansky, looks on the Hughes flight as an opportunity to repay the assistance which the United States Government gave in arranging the Russian flights. He said they appreciated particularly the aid of the U. S. Army Signal Corps and the weather bureaus. The same type of assistance is now being given by branches of the Russian Government.

Special Broadcasts

One of the arrangements made was that appropriate radio stations will broadcast special programs for three minutes every half hour for the benefit of the fliers. Using these programs on their radio compass they will be able to check their position at half hour intervals. There will be an English speaking interpreter at the Moscow radio station, and other interpreters at every landing field where they may stop during the transit of Russia.

The flight across Russia, it was explained, follows regular Russian air lines which are equipped with emergency landing fields and all necessary radio aids.

One of the last things given to Mr. Hughes before his plane took-off was a package for Ambassador Troyanovsky, who is in Moscow, including the latest baseball scores and information on the standing of his favorite teams. The Ambassador is an enthusiastic baseball fan.

Hughes

(Continued from Page 1)

Hughes with the remark "I'll see you in America," leading to speculation whether he was contemplating another flight soon.

Mikhail Gromoff and Andrei Yumosheff, others of the Polar crew, also were in the crowd.

The second leg of the globe-girdling flight started early today after completion of minor repairs to the huge silver monoplane in which Mr. Hughes halved Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's New York-to-Paris trans-Atlantic time.

The plane roared down Le Bourget Field, terminus of Colonel Lindbergh's historic flight, and rose into a moderate wind and a light intermittent drizzle which had just begun to fall.

Proposed Flight Route

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Howard Hughes' flight headquarters here announced an itinerary which indicated he might be back in New York Thursday night or early Friday. Figured roughly, he was expected to be in the air between 60 and 65 hours, and on the ground another 10 to 15.

After reaching Omsk, Mr. Hughes was expected to fly to Yakutsk, Siberia, then to Fairbanks, Alaska, and then to New York.

If Mr. Hughes and his companions should return by Thursday night, they would better by about three days the record set in 1933 by the late Wiley Post—seven days, 18 hours, 49 minutes. Post flew solo.

It was undecided, flight headquarters announced, whether Mr. Hughes would make a stop in Canada, probably at Edmonton, Alberta, after leaving Fairbanks, or continue nonstop to New York.

Fresh gasoline and other supplies have been laid down at all possible stopping points listed.

Because of fortifications along the Latvian, Lithuanian and Russian borders, it was learned, Mr. Hughes, en route to Moscow, was forced to plan a detour 150 miles longer than flying direct.

The total mileage of Mr. Hughes' proposed route totals 14,710 miles as compared with 15,596 flown by Mr. Post.

Log of Hughes' Plane

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Chronological record of Hughes flight, in eastern standard time:

Sunday

6:20 P. M.—Took off, Floyd Bennett Field, New York.

Monday

10:55 A. M.—Landed at Le Bourget Field, Paris, after 16 hours and 35 minutes in air, less than half the time taken by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh 11 years before. Distance, 3,610 miles.

7:24 P. M.—Took off for Moscow after eight-hour delay for radio repairs.

Tuesday

3:13 A. M.—Landed at Moscow Airdrome, covering 1,541-mile flight in 7 hours, 49 minutes. Distance from New York: 5,151 miles. Elapsed time: 32 hours and 53 minutes. Average speed (including time on ground) 160.80.

5:25 A. M.—Took off for Omsk, Siberia, after remaining in Moscow only 2 hours and 12 minutes.

Landing Permits Granted

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The State Department has arranged for Howard Hughes to land at three places in the Soviet Union.

They are Moscow, Omsk, and Yakutsk. Omsk is 1380 miles east of Moscow and Yakutsk is about 1800 miles beyond Omsk.

The Department obtained permission from a number of countries over which Hughes might fly.

Canada granted permission for a landing at either Edmonton or Winnipeg.

Movies in Atlanta Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A program of free motion pictures at the five major city parks in Atlanta, Ga., was begun in June, under the auspices of the Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs, and will continue throughout the summer months. The movies are shown in connection with civic band concerts, and consist largely of educational films.

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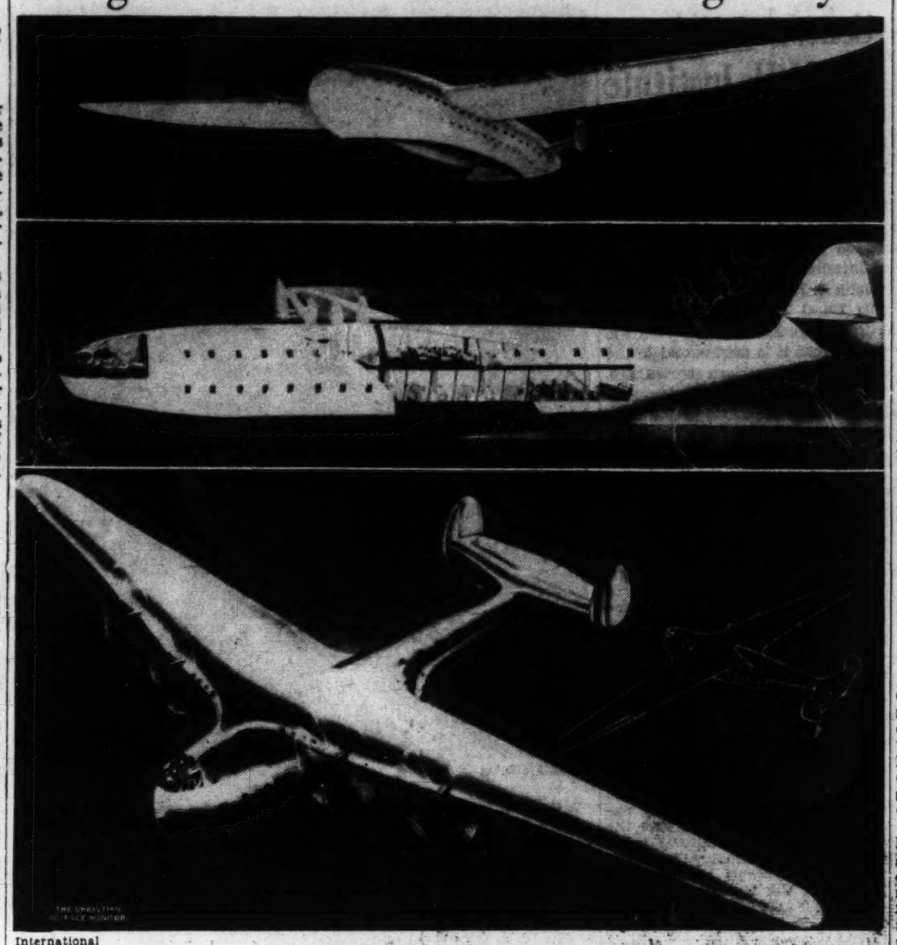

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First Air Line Across U. S. Marks Its 11th Anniversary

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had just recently returned from his flight from New York to Paris and was on his way to Ottawa; Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his three companions had just fetched up on the beach at Ver sur Mere on the coast of France on their trans-atlantic flight, when the nation's first transcontinental air line, now United Air Lines, was established—July 1, 1927.

With a record or 23,000 coast-to-coast flights, United celebrated its eleventh anniversary the first of the month on its pioneer New York-Chicago-Pacific Coast airway. The route established by the Post Office Department in 1920, was taken over by the predecessor companies which joined to form United Air Lines. Approximately 100,000,000 miles have been flown by United during this period on this airway, nearly 40,000,000 miles at night.

The first fare-paying passengers on the transcontinental route were carried in a single-engined mail-plane with provisions for two passengers in a small cramped compartment. The coast-to-coast time was 31 hours and the fare $400. The planes had no radio.

Today United maintains an overnight service of 15½ hours on the transcontinental journey in giant twin-engined Douglas Mainliners which make the journey in three stops and are equipped with radio and all the latest ground aids and flight instruments.

In the near future the first 40-passenger landplane will operate over this same route, as it was W. A. Patterson, President of United, who foresaw the difficulties that might follow if air lines pursued ruinous equipment and fare competition, and got his and four other companies to develop the new giant Douglas now being tested in Santa Monica, Calif.

'Winter Overshoes'

De-icing "winter overshoes" for Pan American's Boeing Clipper are now being installed by the B. F. Goodrich Company at the factory in Seattle where the giant flying boat is being made ready for ocean service. Said to be the largest ever made, they consist of 310 square feet of specially processed fabric and rubber covering the leading edges of the wings and tail surfaces. In fact the tail de-icers are almost as large as those required for the wings of ordinary transport planes. These de-icers operate by compressed air which rapidly expands and contracts them in icy weather thereby preventing the formation of ice.

Warning by Radio

Radio which has been drawn into air transport as a navigational and communications device is being increasingly used as a safety device as well. Bureau of Air Commerce officials have now forecast the development of a radio device to warn pilots when they are flying dangerously near mountain peaks.

Engineers of the Bureau are also experimenting with ultra-high frequency waves in the development of a satisfactory "absolute" altimeter. Most altimeters in use today are aneroid barometers which merely record, through the diminution of air pressure, the height above sea level. The new u. h. f. altimeter development is probably based on the sonic principle—the amount of time taken by a radio wave from the plane to strike the earth and return back to the plane—recording directly in feet above the terrain over which the plane is flying rather than the height above sea level.

Ultra-high frequency radio equipment will be increasingly installed aboard transport planes since, under the new Civil Air regulations which have been re-codified and are now being distributed to airmen, all aircraft engaged in interstate airline operations must during the next six months be equipped with an ultra-high frequency radio marker receiver providing for visual and aural reception of signals transmitted by ultra-high frequency "cone of silence" and "fan" type radio markers now being installed on some of the federal airways.

Propeller Experiments

Recognizing the increasing importance of the propeller in aviation progress, the experimental department at Wright Field, the Army Air Corps base in Dayton, Ohio, has turned much attention to that part of airplane equipment.

Records show that, in many instances, when force landings are made, or accidents of lesser magnitude occur, the propeller is generally the part of the machine most damaged. A new propeller must often be secured, before the craft can be lifted again into the air. A scheme by which an extra "prop" is carried has now been worked out. Equipment has been developed by which an extra propeller can be carried beneath the plane, so located that it is not likely to be struck in forced or natural landing, yet easily removed when necessary to replace the original propeller.

At the same time the field is working on advanced ideas for a double propeller. This equipment consists of two propellers, one seated immediately to the rear of the other and rotating upon the same shaft, but each propeller rotating opposite to the motion of the other. The idea is not entirely new, having been employed several years ago in an effort to increase speed.

In the opinion of Lieut. H. M. McCoy at Wright Field, the dual propeller is expected to make possible a smaller propeller diameter without loss to plane speed or efficiency. Nor will landing gear length have to be increased, when horsepower is increased.

Louisville Bars Bingo Gambling On Wide Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Bingo, "big-time" gambling in Louisville for several years under church and fraternal sponsorship, is wabbling on its last legs with curtailment of prizes and advertising by official ban of the Director of Safety, Sam H. McMeekin.

As weekly events at which automobiles and sometimes accumulated pots of several thousand dollars were offered as grand prizes supplemented hundreds of dollars in auxiliary awards, the games drew throngs from near-by communities as well as the city itself. Denounced by religious groups of other denominations and often derided by members of the congregation sponsoring the event, bingo, as a source of raising funds chiefly in Roman Catholic churches has been the subject of much bitter discussion, and its toleration by public officials the object of biting criticism.

In limiting gross awards to $300 and prohibiting printed advertising relative to the games, the Safety Director declared:

"If the games are not in reality intended as gambling but only as an innocent and enjoyable means of raising money for charity as it is said, the regulations imposed will not affect the affairs in the least. If the public has come to look upon them as something else, and many believe it has, then it is high time this office take effective measures."

Roosevelt in 1940? Trip May Supply Answer

(Continued from Page 1)

the famous Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River, and is on its way toward Utah, Nevada, and California. Despite incidental politics, the grandeurs of nature now take precedence over the monstrosities of political man. So the time has come to sum up results thus far.

First of all, until the votes are counted it is of course impossible to estimate the effects of the President's direct or inferential interventions in primaries from the Ohio to the Rio Grande. The Oklahoma primary, first test case, comes today. Within another month, as the primaries roll around, many conclusions may be drawn.

But second, Mr. Roosevelt's personal strength and popularity in this part of the country have already been demonstrated beyond any apparent doubt. As on many previous occasions, in his transcontinental trips, he draws out enormous and increasing crowds, he charms them with his brief rear platform speeches, his references to local conditions, and his general buoyancy.

Third, this personal strength has a definite effect on local politicians. It greatly stimulates coattail riding. Senators and Representatives who are strongly anti-Rooseveltian in Washington, jostle one another to get on his rear platform in these parts. Two illustrations in Texas were very striking yesterday. Senator Tom Connally, one of the leaders against the court bill, was on hand at Fort Worth and rode prominently across the State and the Pan Handle to Amarillo, frequently introducing the President. But he is not up for re-election this year. In the twelfth Congressional district, at Fort Worth, Representative Fritz Lanham, another rather pronounced anti-New Dealer, is strongly opposed for renomination and eagerly wanted a Roosevelt indorsement. Evidently he did not get it, for there was no outstanding mention of him by the President, yet he zealously rode the train.

But, fourth, if anti-New Deal candidates win in the coming primaries, a good deal of this influence will be nullified. It will then be obvious to the President, observers assume, that he cannot transfer his own popularity and strength to others, either pro or con. In that case, pressure on him to seek a third term in 1940 is likely to become impelling.

Indeed, all have noticed the similarity of the present expedition to a campaign trip. The President acts just as he did in 1936 and 1932. He is tirelessly sandwiching in back platform speeches, at all of which he recalls the achievements of the Administration, refers to some local problems, expresses his desire to come back and see more of the region at an early date.

From Fort Worth to Amarillo, particularly at the latter town, the President preached water and soil conservation. In half a dozen proud little towns and cities he joked about the dust-bowl soil that has flown as far as Hyde Park on the Hudson. Then he congratulated citizens on the fine rainfall and crops they have had this year, urging, however, that they be not blinded by one good year to the need of conservation efforts.

Popularity Still Great

But at Amarillo, where it hasn't rained for a month or more, a driving thunderstorm greeted the President. After a four-mile drive in an open car through the rain, he stood facing into the storm on an open stand and delivered a 15-minute speech. Naturally, Mr. Roosevelt was drenching wet, and the thunder and lightning rolled and flashed above his loudspeakers. But the scores of thousands of West Texans, New Mexicans and Coloradans who had driven over to greet him, loved his defiance of the weather and even enjoyed the rare rain. At the end he said: "I think that this little shower we've had (at that point the rain was lashing him in long streams) is a mighty good omen."

Among the more spectacular train riders through Texas was Representative Maury Maverick, fiery liberal from faraway San Antonio. He had come up to get the President to announce from the train a $4,000,000 slum clearance project in San Antonio. Mr. Maverick is fighting against very strong opposition in Paul Kilday, former First Assistant District Attorney, indorsed by the powerful San Antonio Democratic organization. But the President did not feel able to make the Maverick announcement, and the stormy liberal went back to San Antonio with little to show for this trip except good fun with his friends the Washington correspondents.

The President's spectacular appointment of Gov. James V. Allred as Federal Judge for the South Texas District, made from the rear platform at Witchita Falls, more or less clears the way for Senator Connally's renomination in 1940. Since Senator Connally has been a New Deal opponent, it cannot be charged this was the President's motive, but that seems to be the practical political outcome.

Governor Allred is a very forceful and popular executive, youthful, liberal, and attractive. Witchita Falls is his home town, and the President's appointment aroused a chorus of whoops and cheers from the home folks. Probably never before in American history has a Federal Judgeship been filled in such spectacular circumstances. The appointment confirmed reports that have been long circulating.

"I am seeking, wherever it is possible, to nominate younger men to positions on the federal judiciary," Mr. Roosevelt said. He added with a smile that he had been accused of "making and breaking" precedents, then prefaced his announcement by saying: "Now I am about to create another precedent."

Two interpretations were placed on Mr. Roosevelt's remark about creating a precedent. One was that the appointment would be followed by the naming of other younger men to judicial posts; the other interpretation was that the President was starting a precedent by appointing a man from outside a court district as a federal judge.

Governor Allred does not live in the Southern Texas District, but he has been named judge there. The selection surprised some Texas politicians, because Allred had not been recommended by either Tom Connally or Morris Sheppard, the Texas Senators.

Maritime Unions Rift Widens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Crystallization of the breach between rival alignments of maritime unions throughout the United States looms behind the recent decision of the National Labor Relations Board to certify the C. I. O. as the longshoremen's bargaining agent along the Pacific Coast.

The ruling is at variance with the hope in some quarters that it would solve the internecine problem now complicating the general effort of maritime workers to achieve satisfactory wages and working conditions. Instead of a step toward immediate peace, the Board's action is, to the rejected A. F. of L. bidder, a signal for continued struggle for control, a battle which may repeat the mutually costly experience of 1934 and 1936 next September at the time of the biennial negotiations for contracts between the ship operators and the employees.

The Board's decision gave legality to the C. I. O. contention that its International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has supplanted in fact the A. F. of L. International Longshoremen's Association which had signed the existing contract after the 1936-37 strike, just as it had done to settle the 1934 fleup.

In review, the Board pointed to the west-coast labor history.

Harry Bridges as the president of the San Francisco local of the old I. L. A. rose to labor leadership in the 1934 strike, having become Pacific Coast or district president. He organized his Maritime Federation of the Pacific to consolidate demands of "sea-going employees from dock to bridge. His Federation so resembled the vertical or industrial theory of C. I. O. unionization that Mr. Bridges, backed by a majority of his I. L. A. supporters, bolted the A. F. of L. and became western director for the C. I. O., whose new waterfront union, I. L. W. U., was formed by a majority of the old I. L. A. members.

Meanwhile a rival spokesman for maritime labor arose: Harry Lundeberg of the A. F. of L. sailors' union. His San Francisco local had had its charter revoked for following Mr. Bridges into his Federation. After a somewhat independent existence, the sailors' union has come to find itself back in the good graces of the A. F. of L. because the rivalry of Mr. Lundeberg against Mr. Bridges naturally put the former in league with Dave Beck, the Seattle teamsters' boss, who has become western organizer for the A. F. of L. Mr. Beck has clashed with Mr. Bridges over jurisdiction of warehousemen; Mr. Beck claims them for his teamster, while Mr. Bridges claims them for his expanded I. L. W. U.

In the local Superior Court, Mr. Bridges, although cited for contempt, won the right for his I. L. W. U. to take over the contract responsibilities and duties of the I. L. A., much to the relief, in a manner of speaking, of the ship operators who were temporarily at a loss: they had a contract de jure with the deflated I. L. A. which could not perform de facto.

In a month of hearings, the Board found that out of 12,860 longshoremen employed at Pacific Coast ports, 9,557 had voted to switch initials of the union still headed by Mr. Bridges. In brief, the Board's decision affected some 14,000 stevedores and confirmed the Bridges rights to the old I. L. A. contract running out this September.

The Board's announcement was made in Washington at the time of the annual convention of the Bridges Federation in San Francisco. The crystallization of rival alignments had been forecast a fortnight before, by the convention walkout of delegates of the sailors, firemen, masters, mates, and pilots.

The walkout was led by Mr. Lundeberg who announced signed support for a new Maritime Transport Federation of the bolted groups to fight the Bridges Federation. In addition, he announced the support of Mr. Beck and the A. F. of L. teamsters, with the immediate objective of carrying the fight also to the east coast, Gulf, and Great Lakes, against the National Maritime Union.

This national union, organized mainly by Mr. Bridges, then announced for July and "preferably in Chicago" a nationwide conference of marine and harbor unions. Its chief job is to outline defense against a possible ship-operator lockout when the negotiations open in September, according to Joseph Curran, New York organizer for the national union who sent conference calls to eight maritime unions on both coasts.

Eyes are now on the Lundeberg Federation to see which way its members will jump between now and September when a three-way battle between the Bridges and Lundeberg factions and the employers may supplant the two-way battle of 1934-35 and 1936-37 between the Bridges-led maritime workers and the employers.

In certifying the C. I. O. group the Board held:

"Action by the longshoremen, if it is to be effective, must be concerted and co-ordinated. At the present time sympathy among the longshoreman is such that, in the absence of other factors, they will refuse to work a ship diverted from a port in which there has been a lockout. Unless longshoremen's activities are completely integrated, therefore, there will be disorganized strikes."

Youths Win Honors in Model Plane Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich. — The largest model airplane meet ever staged reached its climax Saturday evening when a banquet was tendered the more than 700 contestants in the eleventh national model plane contest.

This year's national competition held July 8-10 was sponsored by the Exchange Club of Detroit and saw, for the first time in the history of American aero modeling, the crowning of a United States champion. A sixteen-year-old Chicago youth, Milton Huguelot, was accorded this title and the accompanying prize of $200 over entrants of all ages—from 12 to 60.

New evidence that model airplane building is one of this country's fastest growing hobbies is presented by a study of the results. Almost double the number of entrants flew in the four-day events of the National competition. Nine out of every 10 contestants competed in the "gas" model categories which are held for miniature aircraft powered by gasoline engines.

Outdoor flights were made at mile-square Wayne County airport in Romulus, Michigan, and indoor categories were run off in the Naval Blimp hangar at nearby Grosse Ile flying station. Contest officials estimated that more than 1,000 "gas" models were brought to Detroit for the competition. These far outnumbered the less spectacular rubber-powered craft.

Moffett Contest

International atmosphere was lent the National contest with the running off of the Admiral Moffet Contest for cabin models. Eighteen-year-old Roy Nelder of Toronto, Canada, captured the famed trophy with an outdoor flight of 5 minutes, 17 seconds.

The selection of an American team to represent this country in the International Lord Wakefield contest which will be held in France next month was accomplished with considerable success, all sections of the United States being represented on the six-man team which is eligible to fly in person or by proxy in August.

The longest official indoor flight was the 21 minutes, 53 4-5 seconds turned in by W. Hewitt Phillips, 20, of Belmont, Mass., which gave him the William B. Stout trophy, a 1,000-mile airline trip and several other prizes. A Rockford, Illinois, contestant, 15-year-old Arthur Beckington made the greatest duration outdoors. The lad's 31-minute, 8-second flight earned for him the plaudits of his rivals and two major trophies in addition to an airlines trip.

Many Masterpieces

A new event for small, exact flying scale models, carefully fashioned after the large-size, man-carrying craft, created considerable interest and brought forth several dozen masterpieces which were judged for both scale proportions and detail as well as flying qualities. Leo Bailey of Akron, Ohio, took first place with a sleek copy of the German wartime Fokker D-8 fighter. His first prize coupled with his several other high-place flights aided the Akron group in winning the trophy offered for the most active club competing in the 11th annual meet.

Most interest among the thousands of spectators was shown in the event for radio-controlled gasoline engine powered model planes. Four entries were on exhibition, but high winds prevented the experimental craft from being put through the intricate maneuvers required of these type of entries.

Not only did statistics prove the 1938 national meet largest, but contestants declared it the best ever held in the history of the competitions which each year are sanctioned by the National Aeronautic Association and sponsored by some organization interested in model aviation and the development of the hobby.

Winner of Moffett Memorial Trophy

Wide World

Roy Nelder of Toronto, Canada

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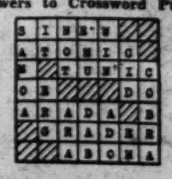
Answers to Crossword Puzzle



Venezuela Quits League, Ninth in Latin America

GENEVA, July 12 (AP)—Venezuela, member of the League of Nations since 1920, resigned today, giving no explanation of its action.

Resignation from the League becomes effective two years after formal notification is given.

A telegram from Caracas announced the decision to withdraw, merely adding that Venezuela remained faithful to the ideals which led to the creation of the League.

Ninth to Resign

Venezuela becomes the ninth Latin-American Nation to resign or give notice of resignation from the League. Resignations of Guatemala, Brazil, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Nicaragua, and Honduras already have become effective. That of San Salvador will become effective Aug. 10, 1939, that of Chile June 2, 1940.

Japan and Germany have resigned. Italy has given notice.

Venezuela's notice of resignation from the League comes close upon that of Chile, which, at the beginning of June, announced its retirement from the political activities of the League, though it will continue to collaborate with the International Labor Office and other technical organizations.

The example of Chile has had a considerable effect in South America, for Chile resigned, not in disapproval of League ideals but as a protest against the League's failure to save Abyssinia and its subsequent failure to reform itself in such a way as to make repetition of the collapse over Abyssinia impossible.

Collective Security

Although the declining sympathy with the League in South America is shown by the fact the continent has no representative on the League Council at present, yet there is a strong feeling in favor of collective security in some form among the various nations. The Argentine and Colombia and to a lesser extent Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador still remain attached to the League organization.

A contributing factor to some of the resignations of South American governments is the annual fees to the League, which, though not very high — Venezuela's contribution is about $34,000—seem to give the different finance ministers considerable searchings of heart.

Boycotts Cut Japanese Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

period was approximately 50 per cent. During the same five months of 1937 American purchases of Japanese goods totaled $92,386,000. For the same period of this year they had dropped to $47,848,000. May, the last month of the period, showed a new low for Japanese sales to the United States. Their dollar value dropped to $7,020,000 as compared to $18,240,000 for May of 1937.

This steady downward trend reflects a sharp reversal of the conditions when the Chinese War first broke out. During the first seven months of 1937 there was a surprising advance in American purchases of Japanese goods, going as high as 83 per cent and perhaps reflecting a rush of American orders in the early stages of the conflict in order to have stocks on hand which could tide over a possible shutting off of the supply.

Beginning in August of 1937 the increase of imports from Japan slowed down. Through November the average was up only by 1 per cent. Perhaps by this time the effect of the early emergency orders had nearly ended. Also the popular boycott campaigns were getting under way. There is a lapse often of several months between orders and actual shipment. Hence it is possible that the 1937 boycotts are only now beginning to be revealed in actual shipments, and that the decline in imports from Japan will be accelerated. Latest reports are that American orders received in Japan during April were 80 per cent below orders for April of the previous year.

Small Effect on Silk

The first object of most of the boycott campaigns has been to cut down American consumption of Japanese silk, which is by far the most important single item on the list of Japanese exports to the United States. Considering the emphasis on silk, the reduction here was perhaps surprisingly small. During the first five months of 1937 raw silk imports were 23,664,000 pounds. This year for the same period they declined to 17,622,000 pounds. The silk stocking bonfires of last summer have presumably had some effect, but it looks as though most American women still cling to their silk stockings quite regardless of the issues in the Far East.

The dollar value of the raw silk imports dropped for the same period from $44,232,000 to $29,065,000.

Silk fabrics, a much less important trade item, showed a drop from $1,532,000 to $1,071,000.

Among some experts a further drop in silk imports is expected on the assumption that the effects of the boycott campaign have not yet been fully reflected in the trade figures. Some of the decline up to this point may, it is suggested, be due rather to the recession factors than the boycotts. The test presumably will come during better times in the United States. If silk imports do not move up with improving business conditions, the influence of the boycott will be more definitely detectable than it can be at the moment.

Canned Tuna Off

But if the depression may have been an important element in the import of silks, experts insist nothing but the boycott can explain the drastic reduction in American imports of canned tuna fish and electric light bulbs—both products shipped for the cheap market, and products which normally go up in times of depression and down in better times. Canned tuna imports dropped from 5,144,000 pounds to 1,632,000 pounds for the five-month periods. Electric light bulbs dropped from 47,326,000 to 10,446,000. Japanese toys lost about two thirds of their normal American market during the same period.

But there was another side. Japanese zippers came in double the quantity they did during the same period of 1937, a fact perhaps explained by the unobtrusiveness of a "Made in Japan" label on a zipper fastener, and perhaps also because a woman buying an American-made dress would scarcely stop to examine whether a zipper in it came from overseas.

During the same five-month period American exports to Japan amounted to $109,659,000 as compared to $140,447,000 for the first five months of 1937. This falling off is explained as being largely due to the difficulty Japanese importers are experiencing in obtaining credits for the purchase of American goods. In other words, with fewer American dollars flowing into Japan, there are fewer available to buy back American goods.

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China

(Continued from Page 1)

merely precautions to protect Japan to some extent from responsibility should anything unfortunate happen.

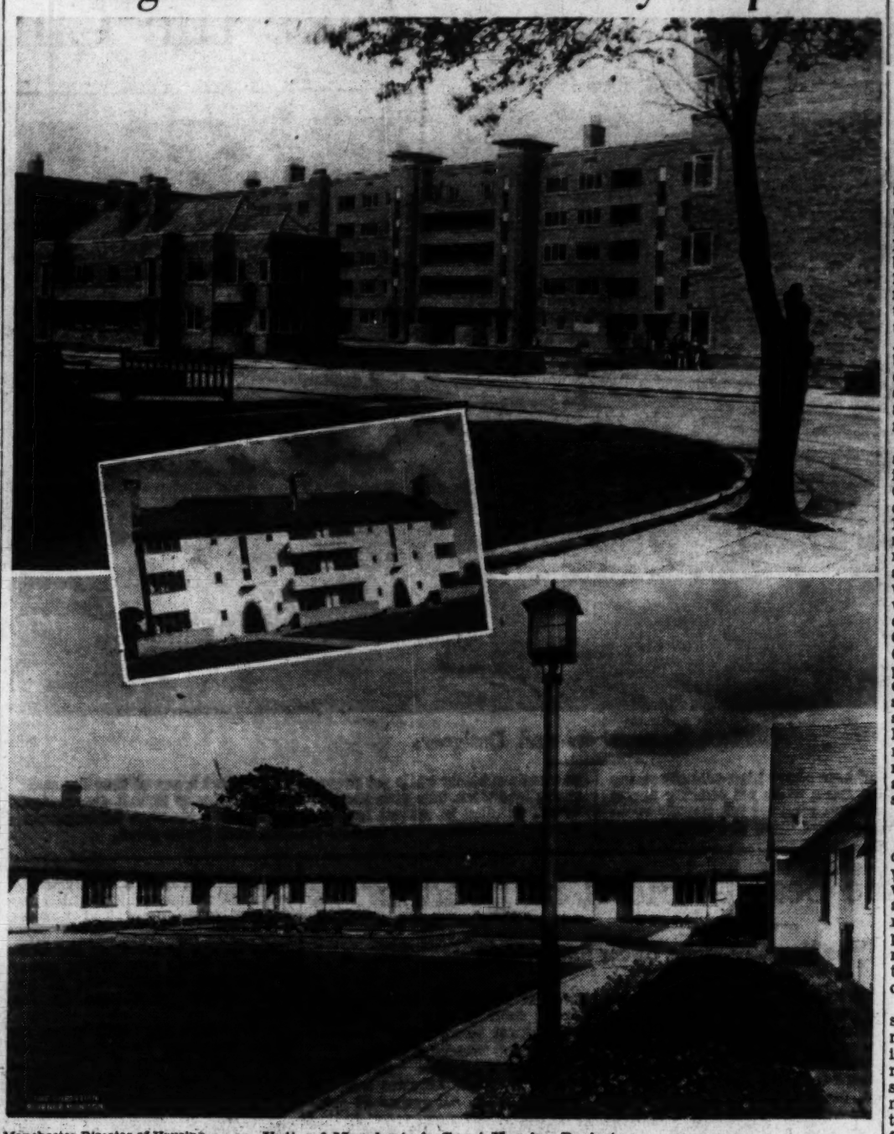
Washington has repeatedly informed both the Japanese and Chinese Governments that it will hold them responsible for any injury to American persons or property. All precautions possible to minimize danger are being taken which do not involve any basic compromise with the doctrine that American citizens have a right to be where they are in safety.

It is clear here today that the State Department has not the slightest disposition to simplify Japan's conquest of China by abandoning its treaty rights, or by forcing removal of Americans who often irritate Japanese military forces as much by the fact that when remaining they are observers of the Japanese Army's behavior as that their presence complicates military operations.

No serious diplomatic problem is involved in the present incident. The Japanese note was regarded here as extremely polite, and not in the least provocative or uncompromising. It was apparently in the form of a mere suggestion that Americans would be safer if they got out. It is said in official quarters that there was nothing in the nature of a demand or ultimatum.

No orders have been given from here regarding the evacuation of any of the Americans in the vicinity of Kiukiang. State Department records show a total of about 50 in the general area around that city, of whom 10 were known as late as yesterday to be actually in the city itself. The tiny American gunboat Monocacy has been moved to a wide part of the river, about three miles from the city, and its exact location communicated to both Japanese and Chinese military forces. The question of bringing the Americans to the crowded refuge of the Monocacy is being left entirely in local hands.

England Cares for Its Elderly People



Manchester Director of Housing

Units of Manchester's Great Housing Project

Top—Greenwood House, Containing Flats for Older Men and Women. Inset—Quarters for Single Women in Chamberlain House. Bottom—Special Block of One-Story Houses for Persons Advanced in Years

Chinese Prepare Kiukiang Defense; Japanese Advance

SHANGHAI, July 12 (AP)—Japanese bombers raided Chinese positions on the outskirts of Kiukiang today while Chinese defenders, preparing to fight to a finish and intending to leave nothing valuable behind, systematically destroyed Kiukiang waterfront properties, including American possessions.

Japanese troops attempted to land on the west bank of the channel leading into Poyang Lake, 10 miles due east of Kiukiang, which is 135 miles down the Yangtze River from Hankow, present Chinese capital and Japanese goal!

Japanese warships put down a barrage to cover the troops' advance. Inside Kiukiang the Chinese rushed barbed wire entanglements, sandbag barricades, and trenches in the streets.

Most civilians had fled with foreign missionaries from Kiukiang, establishing an emergency refuge zone at Kuling, a mountain resort 13 miles away.

Japanese Ships Bombed

Chinese planes bombed Japanese warships off Pengtseh and Hukow. They claimed several hits.

Chinese forces occupied British property along the Kiukiang riverfront, mounting guns, and cutting loopholes in warehouses and wharf buildings.

Despite vigirous American protests through United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson, the Chinese blew up two Huge steel pontoons owned by the Standard Oil Company of New York. American workers sank a third pontoon to save it from total loss.

As the invaders pushed closer, the evacuation of foreigners progressed hurriedly. The United States gunboat Monocacy, the British gunboat Cockchafer and the steamer Wenchow took some foreigners outside the Kiukiang danger zone but a Hankow dispatch yesterday said ten American missionaries were remaining in Kiukiang.

The staff of the Standard Oil Company of New York, consisting of two Americans, T. H. Benedict and J. L. Poole, Manager and Installation Superintendent, respectively, reportedly fled three miles up the Yangtze.

American Properties

There are various other but smaller American properties at Kiukiang including numerous missionary establishments. It was believed, however, that these had escaped the Chinese "scorched earth" tactics.

The Standard Oil property included three storage tanks, empty because of the inability to replenish stocks, two warehouses, extensive wharves, a manager's residence, and lesser structures with an aggregate value of millions of Chinese dollars. (The Chinese dollar is valued currently at about 18 cents.)

British firms controlling extensive trading interests also were said to have protested against the Chinese destruction at Kiukiang, but the Chinese seemed determined to destroy anything of possible help to the Japanese.

HANKOW, July 12 (AP)—Bombs from Japanese warplanes exploded today close to four United States missionary institutions in Wuchang, just across the Yangtze River from Hankow, but no Americans were injured.

Approximately 200 Chinese were killed or injured in the raid, carried out by 18 planes which dropped at least 100 bombs.

The mission establishments endangered were Boone University, St. Hilda's School, St. Joseph's Hospital, and Christian Missionary Alliance Mission.

Housing Project for 100,000 In England Injects Ideals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Having been presented with an unusual opportunity to plan an entirely new housing estate on virgin land which eventually is to accommodate more than 100,000 people, Manchester Housing Committee is embodying a number of modern practices in its plans, among these being dwellings for aged people and apartments for single women.

This is all part of developing the Wythenshawe Estate which ultimately is to form a satellite town in itself, with plenty of wide, open spaces, as well as an agricultural belt surrounding the estate and comprising no less than one-fifth of its total area, and two parkways with an average over-all width of 300 feet devoid of all building. The development also includes Wythenshawe Park itself consisting of some 250 acres presented to Manchester by Sir Ernest Simon, member of the Economic Advisory Council, and Lady Simon.

All these open spaces are to be safeguarded from building or any industrial use for all time. Suitable spaces, however, have been zoned for industrial use, and a careful system of zoning ensures that the best possible use shall be made of every part of the vast estate.

In designing the aged persons' houses, everything has been kept on simple lines, with a one-story building constructed round a central court with lawn, lily pond, small fountain, and planted flower borders. At one end of the court is a covered loggia facing southward, and on either side of the main entrance a common-room has been built, one for women and the other for men. Plots are to be provided for those interested in gardening, while among other amenities are drying spaces for the family wash.

Comfort Seems Assured

Accomodation consists of a spacious living-room with bed-recess (screened by curtains) a covered porch, scullery with built-in food cupboard, washing copper, gas griller, and bath having a wooden top converting it for table use. Finished externally in color-wash with brown tiled roofs, these dwellings are to rent at 7s. 2d per week including rates.

An imposing three-story building, the walls color-washed and roofed in brown tiles, with a large open lawn in front, provides flats for single women. Garden plots are provided for tenants keen on horticulture, and the rent (including rates) has been kept as low as 7s. 8d. per week. This block is known as "Chamberlain House," and the names of several other men who have held Cabinet rank as Minister of Health are also perpetuated in Manchester's new housing schemes.

Lord Kennet, formerly Sir E. Hilton Young, has his name on the stone which he unveiled in 1933 to record the completion of Manchester's 20,000th post-war house, and the first flat scheme to be erected in Manchester is known as "Kennet House;" it contains 181 dwellings, built round a large central court bordered by service roads for vehicles while the center of this court, suitably safe-guarded, serves as a children's playground.

Each flat has a private balcony; and by ingenious arrangement of movable wall partitions the living-room can be altered if necessary to face the sun.

Stone Laid Last Year

Sir Kingsley Wood, when Minister of Health, laid the foundation stone of the Royal Oak area in February, 1937, along with Mrs. William Timson (whose husband donated the "center") and Alderman Sir Miles Mitchell, late Chairman of the Housing Committee, who originally suggested the aged persons' dwellings and the spinsters' flats.

The Royal Oak area consists of about 900 houses costing an average of £298 each, being rented from 7s to 15s 3d per week according to accommodation which ranges from two-apartment to five-apartment houses. A shopping center is to be developed, and near by is the "Royal Oak Center" intended as a social rendezvous for the inhabitants and their friends. This "center" comprises a large hall for lectures, dancing, and gymnastics, with a stage for presenting plays and films, dressing-rooms adjoining, two apartments designed for games, a committee room, and accommodation for preparing and serving refreshments.

Another fine block, known as the "Kingsley Wood House" is to contain 1,008 flats with accommodation for drying clothes after washing, storage for baby carriages, children's playgrounds, one welfare center under private management and another controlled by the Public Health authorities, while a site has been reserved for erecting baths and wash-houses. The block also contains 17 garages and 40 shops.

At "Greenwood House" a special enclosure is provided wherein children may play under supervision while their mothers use the adjacent one-story wash-houses which have facilities for drying.

Lasting Refugee Plan Sought

EVIAN - LES - BAINS, France, July 12 (AP)—American and British emigration experts began drafting a technical report today as a basis for a plan to establish a permanent committee to aid Austro-German refugees in finding new homelands.

The work of compiling the report for submission to an intergovernmental committee formed by 33 nations was under the direction of George Brandt, representing the United States Department of State, and E. N. Cooper of the British Home Office.

A movement was afoot to name Myron C. Taylor, conference President and head of the American delegation, chairman of the proposed permanent organization, but his reaction was said to be that a working basis should be established first, before talking about its composition.

At a general meeting yesterday, several delegates said their countries could accept only unspecified numbers of agricultural workers from greater Germany, but Dr. Nahum Goldmann of the Jewish agency for Palestine, declared Jews were ready to relinquish claims on Jewish capital in greater Germany if they could get permission for a mass exodus of Jewish refugees.

Roman Symbols in Britain

Most tourists forget that the Romans occupied England for more than 300 years, yet every time he uses the abbreviations for English money the Englishman is under Roman influence. £ stands for "librum" (pound); s. for "solidus" (shilling), and d. for "denarius" (penny).

Peace Task Given To U.S. by World, Butler Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—Home from a five-weeks' visit to 20 European countries where he talked with more than 200 leaders, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, reiterated today his conviction that there are few, if any, purely national problems left in the world. All have become international, as being common to all nations, he declared. He added that every country was looking to the United States to lead the movement for recovery.

Dr. Butler reported "universal agreement" that the program for international action adopted at the Chatham House, London, Conference in 1935 and approved by the International Chamber of Commerce was the sign "to economic recovery, monetary stabilization, and the removal of dominant causes which tempt or lead nations to war." He said he also found acclaim everywhere for the policies of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Consummation of the pending trade pact between the United States and Great Britain, he held, would instrument "more speedy and constructive action towards a general lowering of the existing trade barriers and a policy of international monetary stabilization through the acceptance of a unit for the measurement of value."

Prepare for War

This should not be much longer delayed, he continued, because, while governments and dictators were declaring their love of peace, all were preparing for war. No other nation, he asserted, was in the position of the United States to move in the situation "greatly to the advantage of its own people and of the whole world."

"It is truly pathetic to see nations storing huge quantities of food materials at selected points where it is thought they will be beyond the reach of invading airplanes," he said. "Imagine, in this year 1938, military authorities engaged upon the problem of working out plans for the evacuation, in case of airplane raids or attacks by poison gas, of hundreds of thousands of human beings now dwelling in great cities.

Points Way to Peace

"I see but one way to lift the burden which the people of the whole world are carrying, or to open the door to the restoration of confidence by the rebuilding of prosperity and the removal of the causes for international military war.

"That is for the American people to resume the position of commanding international leadership which they were steadily taking under the Administrations of Presidents McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and Taft, and Secretaries of State Hay, Root, and Knox, and which was interrupted and broken down by the Great War. If the people of the United States cannot lead in reducing the obvious causes of war and in thereby greatly diminishing the risk of war, there is no other people in position to do so."

Kennedy Unveils American Tribute To King George V

WINCHESTER, England, July 12 (AP)—With a plea to democracies to resist "intolerance such as is abroad in so much of the world," Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador, today unveiled a cathedral window as an American memorial to the late King George V.

Mr. Kennedy urged sympathy for the task of the refugee committee now in session at Evian-Les-Bains, France.

The memorial was suggested by an American citizen living in the United States, whose name was not disclosed and who paid half the cost. The rest was met by American residents in Britain.

The Ambassador declared the people of the United States would not be "attracted to new and strange philosophies as a result of their current perplexities." He said a great majority of Americans wanted their present system and added:

"We only want to refurbish it—to streamline it, if you like—to keep its design in conformity with the changing tempo of the world we live in."

The stained glass window is over the south nave door of famous Winchester Cathedral. The design is based on the vision of Christ Jesus as the prince of kings, described in the Book of Revelation.

The figure of Edward the Confessor appears on the left side and the figure of William the Conqueror on the right.

Three lower sections mainly are filled with heraldic designs, with the kneeling figure of George V, wearing the robe of the Order of the Garter, at the right.

Hugh Easton, a British artist whose work already is well known in English cathedrals and in the recently restored Ypres Cathedral in Belgium, designed the memorial.

Loyalist Towns Bombed

VALENCIA, Spain, July 12 (AP)—Twenty-four persons were killed and 36 injured today in two Insurgent air raids on Cartagena, Mediterranean port 130 miles south of here.

MADRID, July 12 (AP)—Six persons were killed and 10 injured at Vall de Uxo, due west of Nules, in an air raid today by three Insurgent planes.

Nearly all buildings, including the shoe factories for which the town was well known, were wrecked. The same planes later bombed Sagunto. A number of other towns and villages around Valencia were bombed and machine-gunned.

Several casualties and heavy damage were inflicted at Algemesi, Alcira, and Silla, south of Valencia.

What! No Headlight?

There is a type of South American fire-fly which flashes a green light along the sides of the body and a red light at each end.

Berlin Talk Claimed to Admit Double Military Aim in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 12—Coincident with the publication here of the complete non-intervention plan for the withdrawal of foreign combatants from Spain there have appeared two sensational documents endeavoring to throw doubt upon the prospects of carrying out this far-reaching international plan.

One of these documents is published today by the News Chronicle, a Liberal paper. The other has been handed to the British Foreign Office by the Spanish Embassy in London.

The News Chronicle document is in the form of a largely verbatim report of a strongly anti-Anglo-French lecture, which is claimed to have been "delivered last month in Berlin to a group of Nazi leaders by one of the most highly placed officers in the German Army."

The Spanish Embassy's contribution consists of a report from Barcelona alleging the existence of a plan to retain Italian forces in Spain after the nonintervention plan comes into operation.

"Satisfied" of Authenticity

The News Chronicle does not give the name of the lecturer, but regarding the authenticity of its report declares itself "after careful inquiry fully satisfied." The lecture explains German intervention in Spain not as having had anything to do with opposition to Bolshevism but as having been partly to test German military methods in action and partly to gain vital positions for embarrassing Britain and France in the event of war against them.

It also emphasizes the importance of Portugal in these moves and suggests measures to detach that country from its treaty engagements with Britain. After Gen. Francisco Franco wins Spain, it says, his army "would be able a trifle more efficiently than by diplomatic means to install in Portugal a regime acceptable to us."

Possibility of the evolution of such a scheme has long been recognized in Britain, but its detailed publication here—even merely as a strategic study—coincidental with the appearance of plans in which Germany has agreed to participate in ending intervention in Spain, has tended to direct attention away from the prospects of that plan's success—prospects which are looked upon in official circles here as by no means discouraging. The Times, however, is the only London newspaper today to comment favorably upon this aspect of the question.

Cautions Against Assurances

The Spanish Embassy's note is directed to inculcating caution in accepting assurances given by Italy. It declares that some 10,000 Italian troops in Spain, largely incapacitated, are about to be withdrawn but that the remainder are to be incorporated in the Spanish Foreign Legion wearing Spanish uniforms.

The Barcelona note also claimed that Italy sent 6,666 soldiers and 334 aviators into Insurgent Spain since the signing of the British-Italian friendship agreement of April 16.

It is thus in an atmosphere of some doubt—fostered industriously by the efforts of the Opposition Party here—that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's Government is now endeavoring to implement the international understanding that has been reached for the ending of intervention in Spain.

164 Days to Withdraw

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—A 164-day period for withdrawing foreign fighters from Spain is provided in the plan of the 26-nation Nonintervention Committee, made public here in a British White Paper.

After a count by Nonintervention Committee representatives, a minimum of 2,000 soldiers a day would be presented for evacuation, the men to include technicians and Government advisers as well as soldiers.

The side with the smaller number of foreigners would send 1,000 each day and the side with the larger number would send a proportionally larger number to four designated evacuation areas near the ports of Palomas, Cartagena, Malaga, and Cadiz.

Members of the Nonintervention agreement would be pledged to prohibit the entrance into Spain of "persons in respect of whom there are reasonable grounds for believing that if they were permitted to proceed to Spain they would engage in activities susceptible of prolonging or embittering the present conflict on behalf of one or other of the Spanish parties."

Nonintervention signatories would prohibit ships of other respective countries from carrying to any Spanish ports arms or war materials prohibited under the Nonintervention agreement.

Foreign volunteers refusing to comply with the withdrawal plans would be subject to deportation.

Those not subject to withdrawal under the plan include persons "actually serving in a medical, sanitary, or similar units" attached to organizations of international character.

The volunteers evacuated would be disembarked at London, Hamburg, Lisbon, Marseilles, and Genoa for distribution to their homelands.

The cost of the scheme would be borne mainly by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia.

[Russia originally objected to sharing in the expense of the withdrawals. It then agreed to pay one fifth of the unestimated amount of "funds required to defray the expenditure incurred by the Nonintervention Board on establishment and operation of the international mechanism, as defined by the U. S. S. R. Government, required for conduct of the plan." Russia also agreed to pay the cost of repatriating its own volunteers if any. Thus Russia has been given wide latitude in defining just what it will pay for, and might eventually pay for one fifth of the entire scheme or nothing.]

Granting of belligerent rights at sea is provided for both sides, when satisfactorily working of the withdrawal plan is signalized by the evacuation of the first 10,000 volunteers.

Italian Planes Downed 580

ROME, July 12 (AP)—The Italian Government announced today that Italian aviators fighting for the Insurgents in the Spanish Civil War had brought down a total of 580 enemy aircraft, including two dirigibles.

A communiqué put the total losses of Italian airmen at 150 men. One hundred and twenty were listed as killed, 21 as prisoners, and nine as missing.

The enemy craft shot down, the communique said, included 14 Potez bombers, 46 "bombers of unidentified types," eight Loire pursuit planes, 11 Deitoitine pursuit planes, 11 Nieuport pursuit planes, one Spad pursuit plane, four Boeing pursuit planes, 133 Rata pursuit planes, 150 Curtiss pursuit planes, 108 pursuit planes of unidentified types and four of tourist type, 49 observation planes of various types, and 9 sesquiplanes.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

When the Juvenile Court Has to Take the Child Away

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Aims to Foster a Sound Policy Of Rehabilitation

Juvenile Court Seeks to Fit Cures to Problems in Helping Youth to Rebuild Battered Career

Youth and Juvenile Court—6

By Stanley W Sutton
Commissioner of the Superior Court, Juvenile Department

Los Angeles

Much public thought and government money has been expended on behalf of the wandering or transient boys. Long before the need became national, we were experimenting on the plan of farm and camps and group placement, being forced to do so as the problem has been a steadily growing one in California for the last ten years. Ours was the first Forestry Camp established for transient minors, and its value and effectiveness has been demonstrated conclusively.

When the government established the Civilian Conservation Camps and thereby materially relieved us of the transient problem, we immediately appropriated our camp facilities to local use. Now the most serious first offenders have an opportunity to prove themselves under the work and discipline program and in the majority of cases it is unnecessary to call upon the state training school. These camps have saved Los Angeles County over a half-million dollars in the last five years. Here the individual puts forth effort, earns his way, and gives labor in return; in the institutions, the expense is largely upon the State.

Fact-Finding And Diagnosing

It is the aim of the Juvenile Court to render a valuable public service by fostering a sound policy of social rehabilitation. The cure must fit the problem, not the problem the cure. First the court is a fact-finding, legally conducted tribunal establishing the nature and extent of the offense committed; secondly it becomes a clinic for diagnosis of the difficulty and consideration of the treatment to be prescribed by way of disciplinary program, corrective measure or supervised care and placement.

By far the majority of cases can be corrected in their own homes by reason of an awakened interest on the part of the parents, the aid of character-building agencies, the supervision of the Probation Officer, or the combined efforts of all, including the schools. A child should be taken from the parents only when the home is demonstrated to be entirely inadequate or unfit, or when the child by reason of its conduct or general make-up is disqualified to respond to the opportunities offered in the home.

Under Court Supervision

The use of outlying rural boarding homes gives an outlet to children from the crowded city districts, and in many instances brings about the constructive change desired. Private schools of semi-military institutional nature provide a background of discipline remarkably adapted to the incorrigible or unsettled type of subject. The tie of blood being a binding one, we find placement with relatives, particularly uncles and grandparents, will often take the child through a precarious period and yet keep the responsibility within the family group.

The Industrial Schools, traditionally called reformatories, are used not as a convenience, but only as a last resort.

Frequently parents have given expression to the sentiment: "I would rather see my boy dead than have him go to the Industrial School." "Abandon all hope, ye who enter here" need not be applied to the situation in the modern training school. Each recruit is studied and a program commensurate with his physical and mental competence, with some regard for his choice, is drawn up. The school for older boys is a veritable city within itself, including in its boundaries all farm and dairy facilities, together with high-grade cattle, horses, hogs, chickens, thus offering a full agricultural program; the utilities section, including the bakery, laundry, tailor shop, shoe repairing, barber shop, and related opportunities; trade foundations in metal work, iron foundry, brick yard, print shop, linotype, machine shop, carpentry, auto mechanics, and other trades are offered.

Cottage Groups

The boys are placed in cottage groups classified as to their mental, physical and temperamental makeup, and treated in a manner to be most constructively helpful to each individual. If Mr. Youngman goes there with the attitude of arrogance and discord, he will be met with the firmness and opposition designed to correct and overcome this attitude; entering, however, with a spirit of co-operation, obedience, and conformity, will reward him with extra credits, certain liberties and degrees of honor, and shorten the time he must remain before eligible for parole. The orders of commitment are made "during minority," but the actual confinement may be markedly cut down by proper response to discipline and curriculum.

An analysis of the subsequent history and conduct of those released from our Preston School of Industry shows over a period of some 20 years that some 75 per cent are not again heard from by way of violations of law. About 12½ per cent find their way to the penal institutions and the penitentiaries. The remaining 12½ per cent may filter into institutions for the mentally weak, disturbed, or feeble-minded.

For Younger Boys

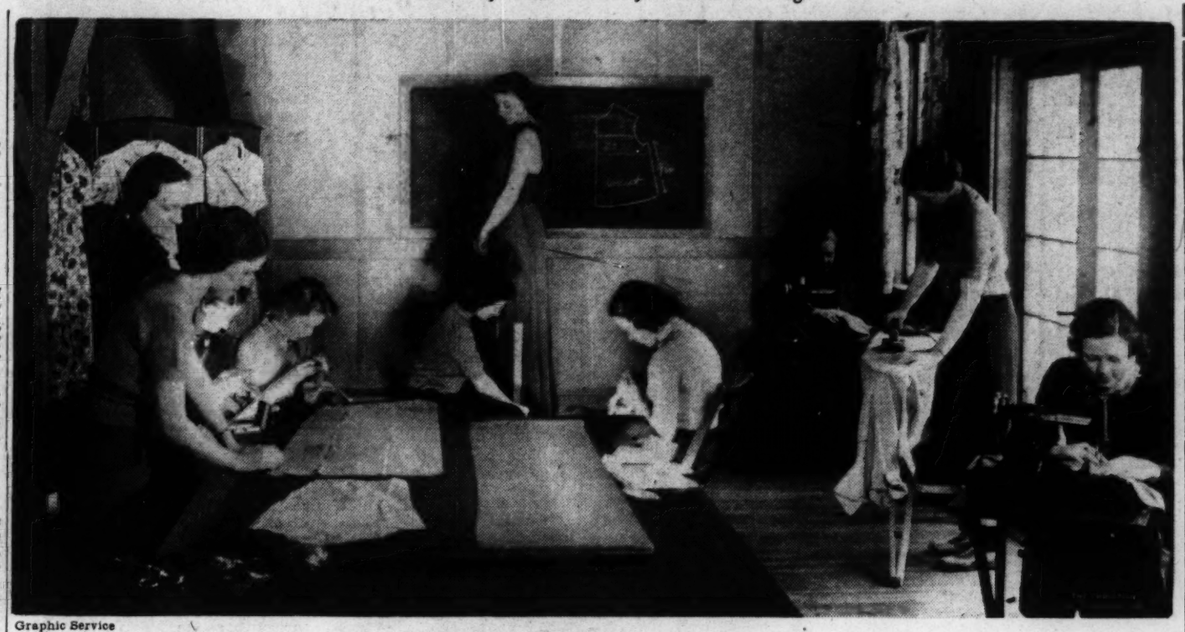
The training school for those from eight to sixteen years of age has a less exacting, but equally effective, plan of rehabilitation for the wayward younger boys. Regular schooling is offered with all manner of shop work, and utility placements for every type. The results obtained in these schools is regarded as phenomenal in the light of consideration of the extremes and varying type of youngsters committed to their care.

Every boy coming to the court's attention is subject to a physical and mental examination, and, where considered advisable, a complete psychiatric study is made. A minor operation, refraction for the eyes, medical and remedial care, may change the individual's response in a most surprising fashion. Though we do not worship at the shrine of the intelligence quotient, it has proved a useful guidepost and effectively valuable in matters of group placement and school adjustment.

The Juvenile Court under the theory of "parens patriae" endeavors to substitute and supplement the home influence or parental supervision in the interest and welfare of the child and for the well-being of society. The superhuman or impossible is not accomplished. We are grateful to find that about 80 per cent of the first offenders respond to the plan submitted in their behalf and are not further complained against and apparently adjust under favorable circumstances. It is the disquieting minority who offer the recidivist appearance and who must be dealt with by means of the State's disciplinary measures, and at extra expense to the Commonwealth. We cannot expect to redeem every offending young mortal who comes within the realm of our vision, but it is our duty to throw the mantle of protection and discipline about him in such manner as to give him a chance in life.

Succinctly put, the aim of the Juvenile Court is to furnish correction, protection, supervision, and encouragement to maladjusted and underprivileged children. It is the embodiment of the spirit of our forefathers as set forth in the immortal Declaration of Independence wherein is proclaimed the right of every citizen to enjoy "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

This series of six articles has appeared on consecutive Tuesdays.



Graphic Service

Student Dressmakers and Designers

Among American schools for girls and boys above high-school age are many that have a strong vocational emphasis while yet offering liberal arts courses. These, because of their cultural aim, are not strictly vocational in slant, although they meet the need of those who desire higher academic subjects while yet preparing in a short space of time for some specialized work. The girls shown here are at Lesley School, Cambridge, Mass., enrolled in special homemaking courses. Nursery, kindergarten, primary, and elementary teacher-training work is also given.

'College of the Sea' Founded in London

Workers on Ships Now Can Study Under Supervision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Undergraduate No. 1 has been enrolled on the roster of "The College of the Sea."

Headquarters of this unusual college stand in a quiet street in Bloomsbury, almost in the shadow of the great new central buildings of London University. But the college classrooms are to be spread across the world—the fo'castles and officers' quarters of the British coasters, and tramps and liners which sail the seven seas.

The college has no fees. It has been founded to give any man, woman or boy at sea who asks for it, advice and guidance in regard to any aspect of learning.

Preparing A Full Course

Student No. 1 is a radio operator. He wants to study classics and to become a Bachelor of Arts. He has to begin right at the beginning for he has not yet reached the standard required to enter the lists of ordinary universities. But this fact does not deter him. Nor does it deter the staff of the College of the Sea. They are preparing a full course for the radio operator, and the first Latin and Greek primers have been dispatched to his ship.

The College of the Sea undertakes to provide a course in anything. It has been recently founded, as a natural development of the work of the Seafarers' Education Service, which has been providing free books for workers on ships since 1919.

Its foundation has been encouraged and approved by a number of shipping companies, the National Union of Seamen, and representative sea societies. The Director is Dr. Albert Mansbridge, authority on adult education. Twenty-four scholars, professors, and men of letters have already agreed to act as honorary study advisers and tutors.

The United States of America is represented among these tutors by Mr. W. G. Constable, Director of the Boston Museum of Art, Mr. Richard Frost of Harvard, and Prof. Milton Loomis, of New York University.

In co-operation with the training ships and schools of the Merchant Service, the College is to give special attention to the younger workers at sea.

Sailors will also be able to obtain the best possible advice in regard to the education and training of their children.

How quickly the College develops depends to a certain extent upon how rapidly funds grow. The S. E. S. has purchased the lease of Selwyn House, London, for its new headquarters. It needs a minimum of £10,000 during the next seven years. Already, however, considerable response has been received to an appeal for funds. Queen Mary heads the list of those who have given donations.

Major Interests

At Selwyn House, still redolent of fresh paint and not yet fully occupied, the ordinary day-to-day work of the S. E. S. is also to be carried on. In the basement the main library of books which altogether total 86,000 volumes, already nears completion. On the first floor helpers are busy all day sorting books to be packed and sent to ships that are home from abroad and are making ready to set sail once more for distant lands.

It is noticeable how interested seafarers are in international affairs. When the writer was touring the college, four books were being labeled, preparatory to taking their places as the final contributions to libraries just going off to a number of cargo liners. They were special requests. Three of them were copies of Herr Hitler's "My Struggle." The fourth was a copy of Mr. W. H. Chamberlin's "Japan Over Asia."

Although a large part of the libraries sent out to ships consist of works of fiction, an official of the College declared that world affairs and natural science take a major place among "special requests."

Nearly 600 British vessels now carry with them libraries supplied by the S. E. S. Altogether 47 shipping companies now assist in the scheme. Grant contributions came last year from 12 organizations, including the Workers' Travel Association, the National Union of Seamen, the Honorable Company of Master Mariners, the Committee of Lloyds and the Merchant Service Guild.

Selwyn House, Endsleigh Street, London—New Headquarters of the "College of the Sea"

Have You a Hobby to Ride?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

Ride a hobby, but don't let the hobby ride you as did the family in the comedy, "You Can't Take It With You," high school students are urged in an article by Hannah Logasa in "Student Life," the magazine of the Department of Secondary-School Principals of the National Education Association.

Inexpensive pamphlets telling how to acquire and go along with a hobby have been issued by the Leisure League, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Many bookstores carry them. The following are recommended as having a special appeal for high school boys and girls:

"How to Sail," by Samuel Carter.
"Interior Decorating," by Helen M. Daggett.
"The Cookery Book," by L. P. DeGouy.
"Working With Tools," by Harry J. Hobbs.
"Creative Handicrafts," by Mabel R. Hutchins.
"Discover the Stars," by Gaylord Johnson.
"Hunting With the Microscope," by Gaylord Johnson.
"The Knitting Book," by Elizabeth King.
"Tropical Fish," by Lucile Q. Mann.
"Chess in an Hour," by Frank J. Marshall.
"Stamp Collecting," by Henry Renouf.
"Skiing for All," by Otto Schniebs.
"How to Design Your Own Clothes," by Hannah Shelton.
"Hiker's Guide," by Ben Solomon.
"Music for Everybody," by Sigmund Spaeth.
"Photography for Fun," by W. M. Strong.
"Motor Camping," by Porter Varney.
"Drawing for Fun," by Walter Willoughby.
"Garden in the House," by Helen V. P. Wilson.

World Trade

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since last we met, an entire Monitor study group from New York City has visited your chairman's office, and signed in the Round Table Cheerio Guest Book; and two members, East and West, have come together here, their friendship having begun through the Round Table long ago.—Chairman.

New York

Dear Chairman:

An old proverb reads: "Silence is golden." This certainly doesn't apply to the Youth Round Table because silence means the elimination of this column.

The question has been asked, Why should young people be interested in International Understanding and Co-operation?

In some countries today the children in schools are taught to hate. We today must find methods to overcome this illusion and to build the foundation for the golden rule, thereby eliminating the "swaddling clothes" of hate, envy, selfishness, and greed. It's only through enlightened education that this can be accomplished. Through fear and selfishness certain countries are trying to regain their lost colonies claiming that the return of these colonies would give them access to raw material. But will it? In reality the only raw materials are good ideas waiting to be expressed in a constructive way. As these thoughts are brought to light and developed, the world will have a supply which cannot be diminished and which can bring harmony, peace, and prosperity.

Mr. George Lansbury of the British Labor Party sees in the struggle for raw materials one of the main causes for discord in the world.

A short time ago a Conference on World Economic Co-operation was held in Washington, and its "Key Problem" was of increasing trade between nations. Its report states, "Trade can be called the world's most potent instrument of peaceful change. Abundant trade between nations lessens the economic importance of boundaries; removes most of the causes of complaint about lack of access of raw material."

World trade is to most people the exchange of material goods and services. But in reality world trade has a higher meaning—trading of new and constructive ideas—or in its final analysis, Education.

The Youth Round Table, then, can be considered a clearing house for world trading.

(Mr.) C. L. H.

We like being called a clearing house for world trading. Thank you, Mr. H. And all you merchants, what about that golden silence?

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

New Course on Personnel Work With Girls Brings Interested Group to Harvard Summer School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

Parents and students alike would be interested could they listen in on the round-table discussions of a course entitled "Problems in Personnel Work With Girls in Schools and Colleges," which is being given for the first time this year at the Harvard Summer School. They would realize, perhaps with fresh appreciation, how eager are heads of schools and deans to know more of what students are up against in meeting social and personal problems, and in making the transition from academic life to that of earning a living. The enthusiastic response to the course indicates there is a demand for more specialized instruction in dealing with personnel problems.

As conducted by Miss Edith G. Stedman, Director of the Appointment Bureau at Radcliffe College, the course is a working laboratory. Different leaders in personnel work meet with the group for lectures and conferences; and case studies are supplemented by field trips to stores, factories, schools, child guidance centers, and social work organizations to observe how personnel work is actually carried on.

Enrolled in the course are deans, registrars, principals, and instructors from schools and colleges as widely scattered as Florida and Vermont, Massachusetts and Minnesota. Promise of a practical approach to their problems is what seems to have drawn the students. As one member of the group explained, "This course appeals to me because of its practical nature."

To judge by the sheaf of applications sent to Miss Stedman, the need for more training in personnel work is keenly felt. "Because I have had no specific training for the position I now hold," wrote one applicant, "and because it calls for a great deal of educational advisement and the working out of problems dealing with student personality adjustments, I feel the need of this course."

"My work involves much student counseling and I should like to be better equipped for it," explained another. "Our committee on appointments concerns itself too much with teaching appointments," she added, "and I should like to help our college women to see the possibilities in other vocations."

The term personnel work in an educational institution covers a multitude of jobs, from the original selection of students to their placement in jobs after college, including all the problems that may come under the heads of educational, vocational, and social advisement. President Mildred H. McAfee of Wellesley College, meeting with the group at their opening session, discussed some of the problems arising out of the adjustment of the individual student to the school or college environment. Miss McAfee spoke from her wide experience as dean of small, medium, and large-sized colleges, and from both classroom and non-teaching experience.

Miss McAfee does not recognize any sharp line of cleavage between education and personnel work. The work of both educator and personnel worker is to help the student develop a fully integrated personality, but the emphasis and methods vary at different periods of school life, she pointed out. In preschool and early school years, for instance, it is the teacher's job to help the child integrate his personality through certain experiences.

At the college level, on the other hand, work is more specialized and there are certain people specifically engaged in personnel work. A major function of college personnel work, in Miss McAfee's opinion, is to create the social atmosphere in which the majority of students can develop well-rounded personalities.

Sketches From Young America

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

XII

Winthrop and Stefan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Winthrop lived in a costly house on Wellington Drive. He was an only child. His father was president of a large financial corporation. Stefan was one of a large family who lived in a small flat over his father's meat shop, on a densely populated street corner in "The Bend."

Because Winthrop's parents had always believed him to be a "delicate" boy, he had never associated with other boys in study or sport. He had had private tutors, traveled extensively—and learned to play the violin. He played with superior technique and much appreciation of beauty.

The one joy in Stefan's life was his piano. That piano was the "shrine of beauty" in his crowded little home. Stefan played with a spirit, vigor, and grace which reminded one strongly of his illustrious compatriot, Paderewski—who was, indeed, his ideal. However, few besides his friends and relatives of "The Bend" had ever heard Stefan play.

In due time, through the friendly offices of the public high school, an orchestra of young men was formed. Winthrop was made concertmaster; Stefan was the official pianist. At first rehearsals were informal, at Friend-Teacher's house; later at Winthrop's home; and finally, as they became more formal and exacting, in a community hall. Winthrop forgot that he was supposed to be "delicate"; Stefan forgot that he lived at "The Bend." Long before and after rehearsals, these two young noblemen met and played endlessly, completely forgetting themselves and extraneous differences, in their joy over the beauty of the music they were making. Incidentally a friendship was being formed which was to last a long time.

One day a gentleman came into the office of Friend-Teacher and handed her a check for fifty dollars. Since this was not exactly in the nature of a daily occurrence, an explanation seemed necessary. Said he, "My wife and I have just made up our yearly budget. We always set aside a sum of money for some philanthropy in which we believe. This last year we have been watching your orchestra and we have decided that any organization that can bring together Winthrop and Stefan, and save the lives of both, can have our fifty dollars." Ines Field Damon

Working With Pewter

Hobbies and Crafts For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Dear Editor," writes a reader in New Jersey, sending in the article on pewter published in this column today, "I, for one, would like to express my appreciation and enthusiasm for this new step which the Education Page is taking—the Hobby Column. I sincerely believe that this new project is going to fill a need for constructive self-expression in these seemingly turbulent times." And she goes on to say:

"At the time your announcement came out, I was, by a strange coincidence, composing in my mind a letter to the Editor suggesting just such a column.

"You indicated that letters might be printed at the end, questions, etc. I hope that you will carry this out, because I am sure it will give a sense of informality and freedom which is the beauty of a good column. It will undoubtedly encourage people with interesting and stimulating ideas to write in and share them with others.

"May I here make a suggestion that you print now and then at the end, a list of books on hobbies? Not only a short bibliography on the hobby under consideration, but hobbies in general. These books are coming off the press in amazing numbers these days. For instance, the Leisure League of America puts out a series of hobby booklets for 25 cents. One in particular might be useful for anyone who wants a new hobby, the 'Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses,' by Earnest Elmo Calkins." And with this your editor introduces Miss B.'s article on pewter work.

Pewter Invades the Home And School Workshops

With the recent revival of interest in the furnishings and tableware used by our forefathers in their early homes, a practically forgotten metal has been revived and introduced to workshops as well as antique shops throughout the country. Pewter has definitely come back into its own, and will prove a delightful medium for those who feel the urge to create something in metal during their leisure moments.

There is romance behind pewter. Pitchers, plates, and porringers cast their modest, grayish glow from the shelves of antique shops everywhere. Their very humbleness makes them attractive, as they bring to mind Dickens and his English inns and

Pewter Plates and Bowl With Raised Initials, Made by the Writer

the modest homes and unadorned festive boards of American Colonial and pioneering periods.

It is now possible to make these objects in reproduction, and many will find satisfaction in creating new forms to replace the old, as new possibilities and modern ideas suggest themselves.

Prof. William H. Varnum, of the University of Wisconsin, is credited with bringing pewter into amateur workshops. Wherever his pupils have taught the work, it has been enthusiastically received by young and old in high school, college, and adult classes because of the attractive and useful objects it is possible to make with so little trouble. After a few simple operations have been learned, it is possible to show others, and thus a group may be organized to work during specified leisure hours in the basement or garage of one's home.

Softer to Work With

Pewter, an alloy usually consisting of tin and lead, is a much softer metal than either copper or silver, which makes it easier to shape and saw. Younger children can hammer the metal without great exhaustion, whereas in work with the former metals, a stronger and more skillful hand is usually required.

There are several methods of pewter working, but the "spun" and "hammered" methods are most commonly used in home and school workshops because of their relative simplicity. The "spun" method requires the use of lathes, the pewter being shaped by pressing it against a revolving block. This method is recommended for those who have access to a lathe either in their own or a school workshop. More intricate and advanced pieces of work, such as pitchers, toureens, etc., can be made by this method, than with the hammered process.

The "hammered" method, however, is recommended over the others, because of the ease with which it can be used, because it is inexpensive, and because it is undoubtedly the best for a beginner in metal work. Briefly, the process is as follows: A disc of metal the size of the desired finished piece, is hammered into a wooden mould, or form, whose inside surface is the shape of the desired object. By repeated hammering, the flat metal gradually stretches and assumes the shape of the wooden form, whether it be bowl, plate, or tray. Because of its softness and pliability, the metal readily takes shape with very gentle hammering.

The Tools

The work requires a few simple tools, such as saws, files and wooden mallet tipped with rawhide, the wooden forms described above, and a firm bench or table on which to hammer. Before starting out to work, it would be advisable to obtain a copy of a booklet on the subject. Professor Varnum's manual, "Pewter Design and Construction," is one I have used. It gives all the necessary information as to equipment and procedure. After this, you might like to go through a copy of School Arts Magazine or a similar applied arts magazine obtainable at the library and copy down the names of concerns which sell the necessary equipment. These concerns will send catalogues and price lists, and many issue instruction booklets which will be sent upon request.

Perhaps you will find it possible to talk with the manual training or art instructor in your local high school, or to visit a local craftshop if there is one in your neighborhood, for ideas and techniques. Many school systems are giving evening adult education classes which include metal work, and where pewter working could be carried on with suggestions from the instructor. Many instructors would be delighted to learn of this new work, so that the pleasure of working and experimenting with a different medium may be passed along to others. R. B. B.

"Pewter Design and Construction," by William H. Varnum. Bruce Publishing Co., New York. $3.75.
Pamphlets on various hobbies issued by the Leisure League of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. 25 cents each.

Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Subcommittee to Study Radio Services

"The National Economic and Social Planning Association of Washington, D. C., is making a study of the American communications system. In particular, the Association feels that "broadcasting is so important in the fields of information, education, and formation of public opinion that special attention must be given it in any consideration of future communications policy." For this reason, a subcommittee of the Association's communications committee has been set up to deal solely with radio, while a similar subcommittee will study the telephone, telegraph, and other wire services.—From Education by Radio.

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The Netherlands And Eire to Join N. Y. World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—The Netherlands and Eire yesterday had added their plans to the foreign zone blue-print of the New York World's Fair 1939, the former link the present with colonial times, the later to be as Irish as the shamrock.

The Netherlands pavilion will cost $1,000,000 for, according to Dr. Neil Van Aken, secretary of its Fair Commission, the historic relationship growing out of the founding of Nieuw Amsterdam on Manhattan Island and the fact that this country stands fourth among the nations in the value of its trade with the United States, led his Government to decide to take 100,000 square feet of exhibit space, an area rivaled by only five other foreign countries.

The design of the pavilion will feature the "open" porch of old Dutch colonial architecture, suggesting the historic seventeenth century mansions in "New Netherlands," and conveying throughout the traditional simplicity, solidity and conservatism of the Nation. Typifying the bell towers of the Low Countries, such a tower, 180 feet high, will dominate the west side of the porch and a carillon of 35 bells is being cast for it in the Netherlands.

The building, on which construction is expected to start in August, with Dr. Dirk Slothouwer, professor of Architecture at the Technical University of Delft, supervising the plans, will have one section for the home country and another for The Netherlands East and West Indies, including Suriname (Dutch Guiana). A statue of Peter Stuyvesant, last of the four Dutch Governors who administered the affairs of Nieuw Amsterdam from 1624 to 1664, following Peter Minuit's purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians, will be designed by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney for the pavilion.

The dominant theme of the Netherlands exhibits will be the ties, both of the homeland and its colonies, to America, and Dr. Van Aken said the dispute between his government's World's Fair Commission and the National Union of Artists Associations, as reported from The Hague, would not delay construction.

"Some way will surely be found to overcome the difficulty, . . . and we won't allow it to interfere," he asserted.

The very soil of Eire and the very water of the River Shannon and the Lakes of Killarney are to make the Fair project of Eire a bit of the home country itself, with the building in the form of a shamrock. The entrance to the trefoil will be through a hall, 80 feet long, representing the stem, and the exhibits will display every phase of Irish life. Glass is to predominate in the stucco structure which is scheduled for completion by Jan. 1, 1939, with Michael Scott, of Dublin, the architect, and Leo T. McCauley, Irish Consul General in New York City, commissioner general to the fair.

Part of Eire's 15,500 square feet of space will be given over to gardens and lawns, where the soil to be brought from all the counties and the imported water will be used to construct a miniature duplicate of Eire to scale.

Welded Tanker Leaves the Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Pa.—The Atlantic Refining Company's 18,500-ton tanker, Robert H. Colley, was launched here July 9 at the yard of the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company. The new vessel was christened by Mrs Robert H. Colley, wife of the President of the concern, for whom the latest addition to the company's tanker fleet is named. The craft and its sister ship, the J. W. Van Dyke, launched in November, 1937, are said to be the world's largest welded ships.

The new vessel is scheduled to go into service next month on the run between Philadelphia and Texas Gulf ports.

Rosendahl Ordered To Duty on Warship

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, the Navy's outstanding expert on lighter-than-air craft, has been ordered to warship duty.

He was kept in line, however, for command of the new $3,000,000 naval dirigible when it is completed 2½ years hence.

The Navy's order directed his transfer in August from command of the Lakehurst, N. J., air station to the cruiser Milwaukee as Executive Officer.

To remain eligible for promotion, an aviation or other naval officer must alternate sea duty with shore duty, and officials said it was possible Commander Rosendahl himself had asked the assignment.

Work is expected to begin in a few months on the new dirigible, the first to be undertaken since the building of the Akron and Macon, both of which were destroyed. At President Roosevelt's request, Congress provided $500,000 last month for a start on the new ship.

Commander Rosendahl's recommendations conflicted with those of the Navy's high command during Congressional consideration this year of the $1,000,000,000 fleet expansion act. He urged provision for two large rigid airships and a smaller training craft, to cost altogether approximately $20,000,000. The high command favored a single 600-foot training ship, which Congress subsequently approved.

U. S. Vital Statistics In Favorable Trend

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Nation's health record took a turn for the better with the beginning of the new year book.

The Public Health Service, announcing fewer deaths, more births, less accidents, less disease in January, February, and March, has said the health record was one of the most favorable for the quarter in recent years.

Medal Winners Of Headliners' Club Announced

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12 (AP)—For his work in covering the Spanish Civil War, the late Edward J. Neil, for many years one of the best-known staff men of the Associated Press, was honored by the National Headliners' Club July 10 with a posthumous award.

A gold medal commemorating his work will be struck and presented to his widow.

Medals will be presented to other winners at the organization's frolic here next Saturday night.

This year's award for the best and most colorful feature story went to W. B. Ragsdale of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press. The committee chose his story on Al Capone.

Coverage of the Sino-Japanese war won three awards: Norman Alley's shots of the Panay bombing for Universal Newsreel as the best foreign newsreel; the story on the bombing of Shanghai by John R. Morris of the United Press as the best foreign news reporting; the picture of a Chinese baby sitting in the middle of a bombed railroad station as the "best news photo" for International News photos. It was part of a newsreel shot by H. G. Wong of Hearst's News of the Day.

Three Chicago Times reporters won the award for the best domestic news reporting. They turned in a series on the German-American Bund. They are James and John Metcalfe and William Mueller.

Albert Mingalone, Paramount newsreel photographer, who was carried 13 miles by a cluster of balloons in Maine, won the award for the best domestic newsreel scene.

The Kansas City Journal-Post won the award for "outstanding service to the public" with its campaign to rid that city of vandalism and racketeering.

Raymond Clapper, Washington columnist for the United Feature Service, won the award for the best column. The plaque for the best non-fiction magazine article went to Joseph Alsop and Turner Catledge for their description in the Saturday Evening Post of the fight for enlargement of the Supreme Court.

Motion Picture Work Of Government Studied

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lowell Mellett, Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, declared here that he was making a study, at the request of President Roosevelt, of the motion picture producing activities of Government departments.

Several departments are making pictures, and Mr. Mellett said he was studying the possibility of co-ordinating these activities.

Mr. Mellett also said he had conferred with Pere Lorentz, director of two farm security films, "The River" and "The Plow That Broke the Plains."

Gold Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dallas Jordan, a Negro, ploughed up three bars of gold on his farm near Washington, N. C., and rushed to Washington, D. C., to convert them into cash.

It was estimated the gold was worth $2,000. A similar bar of gold was found by a Negro woman on an adjoining farm a few years ago.

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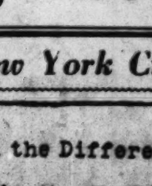
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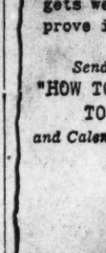
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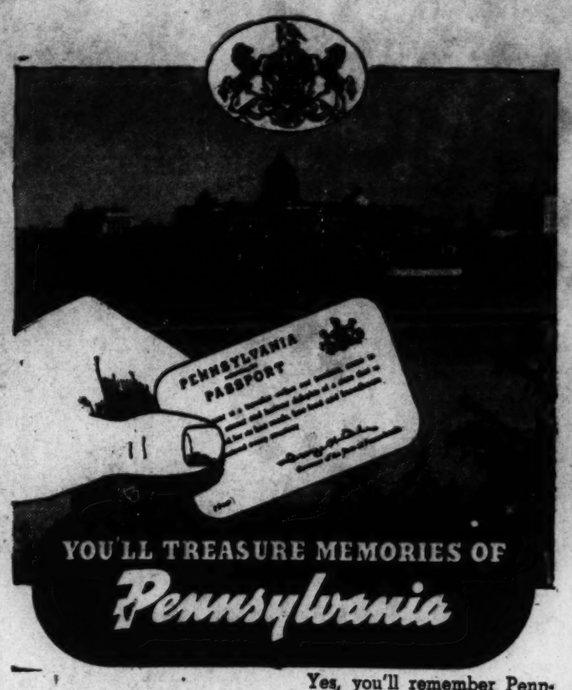

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The Home Forum

The Three-Days' Picnic

IT WAS always spoken of as the "Three-Days' Picnic." Obviously, because it lasted three days and *perhaps* because everyone had such a good time. Actually, it was not a picnic at all; only a modest little fair which, for the last three days in August, invaded a wooded park on the edge of the town. What magic those three days spelled for an eleven-year-old who spent the summer months with her grandmother. She lived in a large city, and, while Saturday matinées were not unknown to her, they did not have half the charm of the picnic stock company. Ah, there was drama! She attended all three performances, principally because a youthful uncle pleaded for her. This uncle always called her the "Powder Monkey," because she was so small, and she didn't know until she was grown what an ignominious position a Powder Monkey held in the army.

How well she remembers the first faint strains of the band, floating across the park in the early dusk, and how she longed to be back, although she had just come home! Supper was eaten as hurriedly as was compatible with parental discipline, and she jumped about impatiently while her mother tied her sash and brushed her curls. But at last they set forth. It was only seven o'clock, but all up and down the village street people were closing doors and hurrying across lawns in the direction of the distant music. The little girl was not the only impatient one. She danced along in front of her mother and grandmother, now joining this group, now that. Catching sight of a special friend, she raced ahead and they were enjoying the first ride of the evening on the merry-go-round by the time the others arrived.

♪ ♪ ♪

SOMETIMES SIMPLE PICTURES remain indelibly fixed in memory, while more pretentious ones fade. All her life the little girl was to remember those summer evenings at the fair. The surroundings seemed wholly glamorous, though, as a matter of fact, they were probably tawdry. Young girls in organdy strolled about under the twinkling trees—electricity had just come to the village—and their laughter mingled with the hoarse shouts of the barkers who were doing a rushing business. Leaning far out of their gay canvas booths, they easily persuaded the bashful farmer lads to "step right up, sir." The straw-hatted village beau needed no invitation. He was only too anxious to prove his prowess to his fair companion, and promptly knocked over dozens of "nigger babies."

But now the final strains of the band blared forth and everyone hurried to the tent to get tickets for the closing performance of the stock company. Most of the musicians doubled as actors, and tonight the dark-haired young cornetist was to have the lead. He was to play a dashing spy in an old-fashioned melodrama, and the little girl felt that this was much more appropriate than the rôle he had played the night before, which had been that of a well-padded Negro mammy! The little girl felt rather indignantly that that was carrying versatility too far. The young ladies had not enjoyed that play very much, either; but they didn't realize the problems that beset a harassed stage manager when a limited number of actors must be spread over a large cast of characters, and miracles of ingenuity must be resorted to before each performance.

♪ ♪ ♪

UNCLE JIMMY HAD not objected to the young cornetist as a Negro mammy. No, indeed; he had laughed and slapped his thigh and enjoyed the whole thing hugely. Perhaps he had felt that too many young ladies had asked the handsome musician "the name of that last piece you played." The little girl had noticed there was a great deal of that, too. Her grown-up cousin took a special interest in the band that year.

The performance went smoothly that evening. Virtue was vindicated, after a great deal of unpleasantness and intrigue; and the curtain came down with a triumphant bang, only to rise swiftly again with the entire cast bowing and smiling. Up and down, up and down, and there *he* stood alone in the spotlight! The little girl clapped until her palms were red. It was a great satisfaction to her, years later, to discover that her first matinée idol had become a Broadway favorite.

♪ ♪ ♪

BUT EVERYONE WAS rising reluctantly and a little stiffly from the hard benches. Laughing, chattering, calling messages back and forth, the audience filed out into the night air. The little girl was suddenly so sleepy that she stumbled against Uncle Jimmy.

"Whoa there, Powder Monkey!" he cried, swinging her to his shoulders. "Hang on and we'll be home in five shakes."

She swayed on her high perch, clutched Uncle Jimmy's hair and giggled at his vigorous protests. Now thoroughly awake, she glanced back at the dark picnic grounds where only a little light gleamed. Men were taking down the tent. The fair was over for another year. It was sad. She sighed. It couldn't have been a very small sigh, for Uncle Jimmy heard.

"Cheer up," he cried. "Remember you're going out to the farm with me tomorrow."

The farm! Tomorrow! Life was good.

S. S.

Dull Weather

O WORLD that was all night, where have you gone?
O stars that were so bright, O stars that shone
With jewel sharpness, can this dreary pall
That follows you be day—and all?
The wind that drives the vapor from the sea
Extinguishes my taper. There can be
No sun today. No flame can pierce the fog.
I hear the muffled panting of a dog
Like the short noise a train makes going past
A crossing. Now the rain is driving fast
Against my window.
Yet above the rain
A robin sings a melodic refrain,
A bird without a chart, without the squares
Of calendars, whose heart is free, who dares
To face another day, to sing to me,
So spilling-full of ecstasy is he.

PEARL STRACHAN

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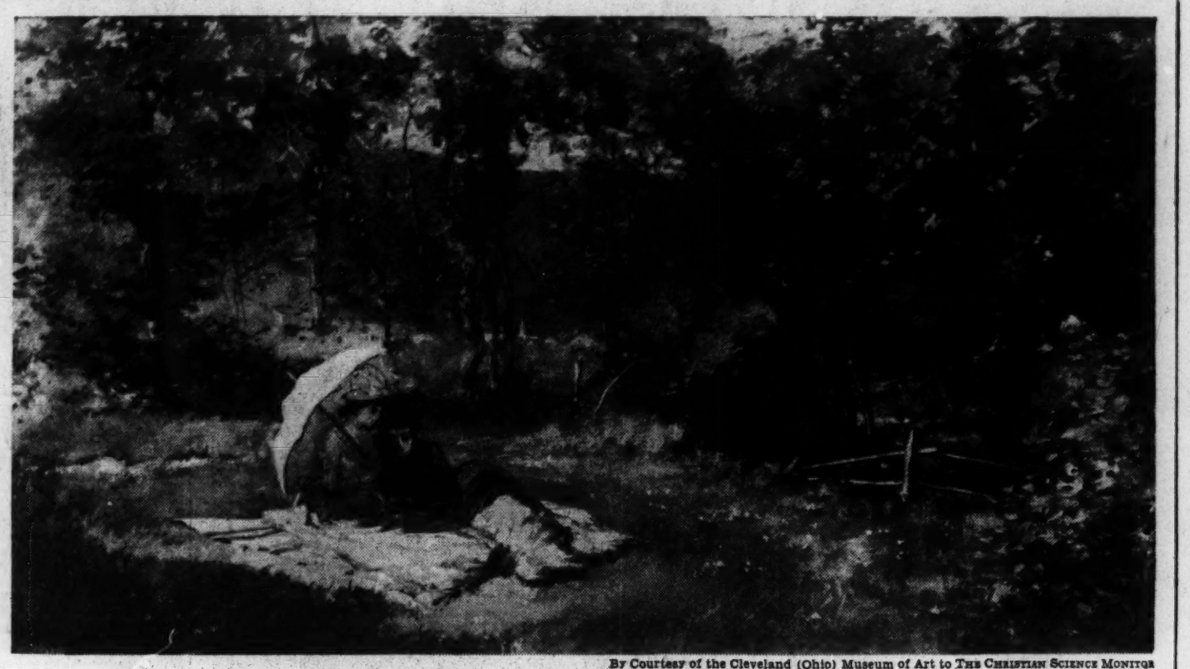

By Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MEADOW LARKS": *A Water Color by Arthur B. Davies*

ARTHUR B. DAVIES (1862-1928) was an American painter of distinction. Not only was he a performer with individuality, but he was an active promoter of the arts in America. He was one of the group, called "The Eight," organized in 1908 which favored freedom in art. He was also president of the momentous Armory Exhibition held in New York City in 1913, after which a new era commenced in the annals of American Art. Looking back at this stimulating event in the art world twenty-five years ago, we realize how valuable those pioneers were in disposing of outworn traditions and promoting interest in the exciting products of the modern French School.

Arthur B. Davies knew something about modern trends in art, but his was a lyrical, poetical, personal style. He is better known for Arcadian scenes in which ephemeral figures move rhythmically about. This picture, "Meadow Larks," was an early landscape.

Brown-Limbed and White-Chested

THE red squirrel is in many ways our most lovable British mammal. . . . The appetite of every red squirrel of my acquaintance has been exceedingly small; each meal offered must be toothsome to suit a refined taste, and when the Red appetite is compared with the Grey appetite, then the first is microscopic. All squirrels will nearly lay down their lives for nuts, and gardens still exist where nets must be thrown over the hazel bushes to prevent red squirrels from stealing the lot.

In the wild wood where the green rides lie open to the sky between the tall trees, the red squirrel is a dauntless harum-scarum. Up aloft he nibbles the shoots of pines, or shells the triangular seeds of beech-trees from their prickly coverings; down below he searches for edible fungi, mushrooms, wild strawberries, wild cherries and bilberries, and perhaps haws, but of these last I am still uncertain. . . .

The Red, with his quaint brown face and his plumed tail, belongs to the woods that are in trust for him. High-born little red devil, red fugitive fleeing the leafy pathways of the tree-tops, he shakes the high branches with his vehemence, and is with the fervency of his spirit. Brown-limbed and white-chested, he is here and there among the interlacing twigs, deftly dancing from one perilous swaying bough to the next; light-footed and sure-footed because he is the red imp of the trees: red imp with bright unflinching eyes and blithe brown feet, leaping high and low; leaping from this day into the next, leaping where we may not follow. . . . And we down below, solid and earth-bound—if we should lose his gesture and his humour, his lightning temper and his shyly swift affection, we should lose the germ of an untouchable thing that is far, far more than the bodily form of a red squirrel.—PHYLLIS KELWAY, in "Swift Movement in the Trees." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

New Hampshire Twilight

IN CONCORD, when the twilight comes,
I clamber to the highest place
So the recurrent pendulum
Swung by late dusk may not efface
The entire afterglow from day
Before the night resolves to stay.

The shadows lengthen by the stream,
The valley's but a blur of mist,
Yet hilltops hold a wavering gleam
Of gold shot through with amethyst;
And from the peak where I look down
There's but an inkwell for a town!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Swifts Are Tireless on the Wing

WE DO not listen for them as we listen for the nightingales, or watch for them as we watch for the swallows.

Their voices are high and shrill, like the voices of bats, though stronger and more piercing; suggestive of no human analogy, impenetrably mysterious in their message. They sing no song which a poet might interpret.

And their coming is stealthy. One day they are not, and the next day they are here. It might almost be supposed that they materialize out of the element to which so exclusively, they belong. The older naturalists conjectured many things less credible.

♪ ♪ ♪

FOR THE SWIFTS, more entirely than other birds, are birds of the air. That, once on the ground, they cannot rise again is a disproven fallacy. Certainly they soar skywards at the fall of day, and airmen on night journeys have often encountered them.

And certainly they are tireless on the wing, weaving endlessly their large patterns across the sky. Their sweep is wider, as their pinions are stronger, than the swallows', with whom, for all the apparent likeness in form and grace, they have no near kinship. There is friendliness in the swallow, though he does not come to our food-tables; and a greater friendliness still in the martin, who builds above our windows and whose twittering is as sweet to the ear as any elaborate melody of thrush or warbler. But the black swift, who is cousin to the nightjar, that flitting ghost of the twilight, is remote and alien.

He is fierce, too, or so might he seem to be. The Germans call him *Geierschwalbe*, the vulture swallow; and, if there be a touch of Teutonic melodrama in that naming, it is not altogether fantastic. For very like a little bird of prey he looks, so intent is he on his hunting, though his prey be but the tiniest of things that fly.

♪ ♪ ♪

BUT ALIEN OR remote or fierce—and Gilbert White, be it remarked, with a nice precision of vocabulary, as justly called him "amusive"—he has one most pleasant habit which neither the swallow nor the martin has. He comes to London. And he comes not casually or singly, but regularly and in his hundreds.

Perhaps it is but indifference that makes him come. Perhaps it is that, since he so rarely touches it, he is unconcerned for the nature of the solid earth beneath him; that paving-stones and green fields are alike to him. That he arrives later and leaves sooner than the rest of our winged visitants suggests that he does not care much, any way, for our clime and country.

But what does that matter? If he does not care for us, we care for him. His very strangeness, his intangibility and mystery, make him welcome. Like the gulls in winter, so the swifts, through the brief weeks of their summer sojourn, lend a joyful wildness to our urban sky.

So it may be that, after all, we, or some of us, who must dwell in the great city, do from time to time, as April merges into May, look upwards above the chimney-pots for a first sight of that dark scythe-like form, and strain our ears for the sound of that keen unearthly voice.

F. B.

By Steamboat to the Vineyard

THE early steamboats were small, but built to stand all ordinary weather and perform all manner of services. They carried derricks and towing-bitts and their cargo holds were spacious. . . .

Should a vessel appear in the distance, flying signals that indicated need of assistance, it was the Vineyard passenger steamer that led the way to the rescue. The vessel might be, and frequently was, taken in tow and brought into port. Floating cargo was salvaged and stranded craft pulled from shoals and ledges by these steamers; meanwhile passengers were free to watch the proceedings from the upper decks in a white-hot rage—or calm resignation to the inevitable. The passage from Martha's Vineyard to New Bedford, normally consuming not more than three or four hours on even the oldest and slowest of steamers, was sometimes extended to as many days because of such incidents. Steamers have been known to leave the run and, taking a disabled vessel in tow, deliver her at the marine railways at Newport, Rhode Island, and then return, landing her passengers at their destination a day, or possibly two days, later.

In fog and stormy weather, they tied up at some snug pier or anchored under the lee of the land and waited until the weather settled. There was no requirement to keep a fixed schedule, and no one expected it. After all, the majority of the passengers traveling that way were weatherwise, and knew as well as the captain whether or not it was safe or practical to proceed. Any one of these captains was evidently capable, and if there was anything important at stake, he would shove his boat through if it were possible to do it. But take chances without due cause? No, he wouldn't, and no one asked it.—From "Tales and Trails of Martha's Vineyard," by JOSEPH C. ALLEN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"The highway of hope"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often we hear the statement, "If I had it to do over again, I should do it differently." If an individual earnestly desires to do this, he need not despair. Regardless of how far one has wandered from security, health, happiness, or purity, there is present for him a practical message of hope and deliverance. This is Christian Science, the application of which brings strength to human weakness, and joy to any darkened life.

The individual desiring to enter into a more abundant sense of life, needs only to begin doing right, wherever he is. Circumstances surrounding his case have no bearing at all upon the spiritualization of his thinking. The point is to start, then continue according to directions. This way is one of well-doing, of faithfully correcting false concepts of God, man, and the universe. The corrective influence of Christ, Truth, is as gentle and natural as that of sunlight dispelling the mist.

On page 3 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The divine might of Truth demands well-doing in order to demonstrate truth, and this not alone in accord with human desire but with spiritual power." And in the next paragraph she says: "This Science is a law of divine Mind, a persuasive animus, an unerring impetus, an ever-present help. Its presence is felt, for it acts and acts wisely, always unfolding the highway of hope, faith, understanding." As we ponder these statements we see that it is spiritual power which sustains right desire; and as we humbly cherish the desire to be better, we feel the divine power leading us through renewed hope and increasing faith, which becomes understanding, as we cherish our divine heritage of perfection.

Our misdeeds have generally resulted from ignorance or false education. Comparatively few desire deliberately to follow the broad and treacherous highway of iniquity, and even in such cases, hope and right effort will guide the repentant one back to the right road, and onward to spiritual living and freedom.

Mankind has judged from the distorted standpoint of matter, and accepted as real that which is but a warped sense of creator and creation. This wrong sense, however, has not changed either creator or creation.

Error argues that it is difficult to be good, and that to drift along the smooth, easy pathway of sensuous living is much easier and far more satisfying. Today the motorist finds the way clearly marked, the highways broad and smooth, but unless he goes in the right direction and follows the well-defined signs pointing the way to his destination, he may waste much time and deviate far from his course because of haphazard methods.

Evil's arguments, no matter how well masked, are destructive in intent, deceptive in purpose. Jesus, the great healer of want and woe, said of the devil, or evil (John 8:44): "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it." To trust a liar is folly, and no desirable results could follow this misplaced confidence.

Suppose we come upon a crossroad in any journey. On one side may be a smooth, easy road, and on the other a bumpy, uphill road. We should examine the signposts and then hasten to follow the way which leads to our desired destination. If the signs point to the hard road as the right one, we should follow confidently, because we know the way has been explored and carefully marked, in order to save us retracing our way. How foolish to indulge our own self-will and take the road that looks pleasant, for if it be not the right one, how could it take us to the shelter of home?

Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 16), "For God to know, is to be; that is, what He knows must truly and eternally exist." As we consistently look upon life from the spiritual standpoint, we find that which appeared so large and forbidding diminishing in the light and glow of reality, for as Mrs. Eddy continues on the same page, "The mists of matter—sin, sickness, and death—disappear in proportion as mortals approach Spirit, which is the reality of being."

The approach to Spirit, God, is clearly defined, for the Christ illumines it and divine Science points out the way. Thus obediently following the highway from sense to Soul leads us away from self-condemnation, remorse, fear, apathy, egotism, hate, envy, jealousy, sorrow, hopelessness, into the shelter and warmth of our Father's love, which forgives—destroys—all sense of sin.

When we travel this highway of honest effort, the journey is made easy and the ascent sure, and we march to the sweet refrain of Isaiah's words (30: 21), "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it." Then present right living makes steppingstones of past mistakes. God's holy presence will be felt on this "highway of hope, faith, understanding," and despair will be forever swallowed up in eternal joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Interlude

THERE were of a sudden
lights and shadows everywhere,
playing new melodies
about the familiar streets.

IRMA DOVEY

„Die freie Bahn der Hoffnung"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE oft hört man doch den Ausspruch: „Wenn ich noch einmal anfangen könnte, ich würd's anders anpacken"! Wenn einer wirklich diesen Wunsch hat, dann braucht er nicht zu verzweifeln. Es spielt keine Rolle, wie weit einer von der Sicherheit und der Gesundheit, vom Frohsinn und von der Reinheit abgewichen oder abgeirrt ist: es gibt für ihn eine nützliche Botschaft, die ihm Hoffnung und Befreiung verheißt. Es ist dies die Christliche Wissenschaft, deren Anwendung menschliche Schwäche durch Kraft ersetzt und ein jedes menschliche Leben durch Freude erleuchtet.

Wer vom Vollgefühl des Lebens in höherem Maße durchdrungen sein will, braucht nur damit anzufangen, das Rechte zu tun, und zwar gerade an dem Orte, wo er sich befindet. Die näheren Umstände seines Falles haben mit der Vergeistigung seines Denkens nicht das Geringste zu tun. Er muß vor allem erst einmal anfangen, und dann muß er den Anweisungen entsprechend zufahren. Es ist dies der Weg der Rechtschaffenheit, und eine jede falsche Auffassung von Gott, vom Menschen und vom Weltall muß gewissenhaft berichtigt werden. Der berichtigende Einfluß des Christus, der Wahrheit, ist so sanft und natürlich wie das Licht der Sonne, das den Nebel auflöst.

Auf Seite 3 ihres Werkes "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Die göttliche Macht der Wahrheit fordert Rechtschaffenheit, um die Wahrheit zu beweisen, und das nicht in Übereinstimmung mit dem menschlichen Wunsche sondern mit der geistigen Kraft." Und im nächsten Abschnitt sagt sie: „Diese Wissenschaft ist ein Gesetz des göttlichen Gemüts, ein überzeugender Animus, eine sich nicht irrende Triebkraft, eine immergegenwärtige Hilfe. Ihre Gegenwart ist fühlbar; denn sie wirkt, und sie wirkt weise, indem sie stets die freie Bahn der Hoffnung, des Glaubens und des Verstehens offenbart." Wenn wir über diese Worte nachdenken, dann erkennen wir, daß es die geistige Kraft ist, die den rechten Wunsch nährt; und indem wir demutsvoll den Wunsch hegen, besser zu sein, fühlen wir, wie die göttliche Kraft uns führt, indem sie uns eine neue Hoffnung und einen wachsenden Glauben gibt —einen Glauben, der zum Verstehen wird, wenn wir unsere göttliche Erbschaft, die Vollkommenheit, schätzen und pflegen.

Unsere Missetaten sind im allgemeinen auf Unwissenheit und auf eine falsche Erziehung zurückzuführen. Es gibt verhältnismäßig wenige, die bewußt und absichtlich den breiten und trügerischen Weg der Ungerechtigkeit wählen; aber auch in solchen Fällen werden Hoffnung und ein ernstes Bemühen den Reuigen auf den rechten Weg zurück und vorwärts zum geistigen Leben und zur Freiheit führen.

Die Menschheit hat vom verzerrten Standpunkt der Materie aus ihr Urteil gefällt: sie hat das für wirklich gehalten, was bloß eine verworrene Vorstellung vom Schöpfer und von der Schöpfung war. Diese falsche Vorstellung hat jedoch weder den Schöpfer noch die Schöpfung verändert.

Der Irrtum beteuert, daß es schwer sei, rechtschaffen zu sein: daß es bedeutend leichter sei und sehr viel angenehmer, sich auf dem leichten und glatten Weg des sinnlichen Lebens gehen zu lassen. Der Fahrzeuglenker findet heute klar bezeichnete Wege, breite und glatte Fahrstraßen; wenn er aber nicht in der rechten Richtung fährt und die deutlichen Wegweiser, die ihm den Weg zu seinem Ziele weisen, nicht beachtet, dann wird er möglicherweise—weil er aufs Geratewohl fährt—viel Zeit verlieren und von seinem Wege weit abirren.

Die Erwägungen und Darlegungen des Bösen sind ihrer Absicht nach immer vernichtend, ihrem Zwecke nach immer trügerisch, wie sorgfältig das Böse sich auch maskiert hat. Jesus, der große Heiler des Mangels und des Leids urteilte wie folgt über den Teufel oder das Böse (Joh. 8, 44): „Der ist ein Mörder von Anfang und ist nicht bestanden in der Wahrheit; denn die Wahrheit ist nicht in ihm. Wenn er die Lüge redet, so redet er von seinem Eigenen; denn er ist ein Lügner und ein Vater derselben." Es ist unsinnig, einem Lügner Vertrauen zu schenken; und eine solch unangebrachte Vertrauensseligkeit kann keine guten Früchte zeitigen.

Angenommen, wir treffen auf der Reise auf einen Kreuzweg. Auf der einen Seite liegt eine glatte, leicht zu befahrende Straße, auf der anderen ein holpriger, den Berg hinan führender Weg. Wir sollten die Angaben der Wegweiser lesen und dann ohne Verzug den Weg einschlagen, der uns zum gewünschten Ziele führt. Wenn der Wegweiser uns den schwierigen Weg weist, dann sollten wir ihn zuversichtlich wählen; denn wir wissen, daß der Weg erforscht und sorgfältig bezeichnet worden ist, damit uns die Mühe des Umkehrens erspart werde. Wie unvernünftig wäre es, unseren Eigensinn walten zu lassen und den scheinbar angenehmen Weg zu wählen! Wenn jener Weg nicht der richtige ist, wie kann er uns in die sichere Heimat führen?

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Nein und Ja" (Seite 15): „Für Gott ist Wissen Sein, d. h. was Er weiß, muß wirklich und ewig vorhanden sein." Indem wir beharrlich das Leben vom geistigen Standpunkt aus betrachten, finden wir, daß was uns so ungeheuerlich und unüberwindlich erschien im Licht und Strahlenglanz der Wirklichkeit dahinschwindet; denn, wie Mrs. Eddy auf der gleichen Seite etwas weiter unten sagt: „Die Nebel des Stoffs—Sünde, Krankheit und Tod—verschwinden in dem Verhältnis, wie sich die Sterblichen dem Geist, der die Wirklichkeit des Seins ist, nähern."

Der Zugang zu Geist, Gott, ist klar bezeichnet. Christus beleuchtet ihn, und die göttliche Wissenschaft weist den Weg. Wenn wir also im Gehorsam die freie Bahn vom Sinn zur Seele verfolgen, dann führt uns diese Bahn hinweg von Selbstverdammung, Zerknirschtheit, Furcht, Gleichgültigkeit, Selbstüberhebung, Haß, Neid, Eifersucht, Leid und Hoffnungslosigkeit und hin zum Schutz und zur Wärme der Liebe des Vaters, die jede Empfindung von Sünde vergibt—vernichtet.

Reisen wir auf dieser freien Bahn des ehrlichen Bestrebens, dann ist die Reise unbeschwerlich und der Aufstieg sicher; und wir gehen vorwärts im süßen Einklang mit Jesajas Worten (30, 21): „Deine Ohren werden hören hinter dir her das Wort sagen also: Dies ist der Weg; den gehet". So macht die gegenwärtige Rechtschaffenheit Schrittsteine aus den Fehlern der Vergangenheit. Auf dieser „freien Bahn der Hoffnung, des Glaubens und des Verstehens" verspüren wir Gottes heilige Gegenwart, und Verzweiflung löst sich in ewige Freude auf.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1938

Nations' Need For Colonies Termed Myth

Bidwell Tells Institute Reich Seeks Lands for Political Prestige

No Aid in War

World Peace Held Essential to Solve Dilemmas of Trade and Industry

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 12—Return of prewar colonies to Germany, as demanded frequently by Chancellor Hitler, would not relieve Germany of its "have not" status or aid that country in any other way economically, Prof. Percy Wells Bidwell, former economist of the United States Taric Commission, told the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College today.

Such action by the Allied Powers would not give Germany access to any raw materials it does not already have, would not strengthen the Third Reich for war or peace, would not build up its industry or increase the prosperity of its people.

The sole value of such a "victory" to Germany, Professor Bidwell informed the Institute, would be political—greater prestige or "face" for the German Government.

Whole Idea Ridiculed

In fact, Professor Bidwell ridiculed the whole idea of colonies as sources of raw materials for industry.

"There is a great deal of error in discussion of this point," he said. "In the first place, only about 10 per cent of the world's raw materials originates in colonies. In the second place, the colonies might not be accessible in wartime when most needed.

"For example, suppose Germany by some new kind of Anschluss should annex the copper mines of Montana. In case of war, Germany would be unable to transport the copper across the Atlantic to her factories."

The economist formerly was in charge of the European headquarters of the United States Tariff Commission. He studied at Yale and at the University of Buffalo, from which Institution he is now on leave serving with the Council on Foreign Relations.

High Light of Day

His address in the lecture hall of the natural science laboratory was the principal event of the third day, of a two-week lecture-and-seminar summer institute being attended by more than 100 teachers, students, businessmen and women, and others seeking to enlarge their knowledge of world affairs by personal association with leading authorities.

With both students and teachers resident on the campus for two weeks, a spirit of informality and friendly discussion pervades the Institute. It is the second such conference to be held here this summer.

In his address, Professor Bidwell discussed what he termed 'three major economic dilemmas" which confront the world of 1938—materials, money, and markets. The "dilemma" of raw materials, he said, is their haphazard location throughout the world, with no nation having a complete supply of all.

"Open Door" Policy

"To a man from Mars, the most obvious solution would be to swap materials one has for those one lacks," he declared.

To facilitate a resumption of international trade, which has been curtailed gradually since the World War, he urged an "open door" policy for all colonies, permitting any one to buy in any colony, and supervision of international cartels to prevent unlimited price-fixing.

"The dilemma of raw materials in one part of the world and industries in another is insoluble except by peace," he asserted.

Frozen Foods

Production of quick frozen foods in the United States this year is expected to total about 480,000 pounds, almost three times the output in 1936.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer weather tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate southwest to west winds.

Massachusetts: Local showers this afternoon followed by generally fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat warmer in the northeast portion.

New Hampshire: Showers this afternoon followed by generally fair tonight and Wednesday. Slightly warmer in the extreme south portion.

Maine: Cloudy with showers this afternoon and in the east and central portions tonight. Slightly warmer tonight. Wednesday generally fair and warmer.

Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday. Little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest shifting to northeast winds over south portion and moderate easterly becoming west or northwest over north portion and generaly fair tonight and Wednesday, except showers near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	78	Minnapolis	72	86
Bermuda	74	84	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	70	86	New York	72	88
Denver	58	84	Norfolk	78	92
Helena	58	82	Philadelphia	72	94
Kansas City	80	102	St. Louis	82	100
Los Angeles	70	86	S. Francisco	52	62
Miami	82	88	Washington	72	96

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 12.
B—Maximum, July 11.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:15 p. m., height 9.7 feet
Wednesday 12:45 a. m., height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:51.

Esplanade to Present Concerts for Children

In Boston Today

Morning Concerts For the Children

Three morning concerts on the Esplanade for children were announced today by Arthur Fiedler, conductor. The first concert, he said, will be next Friday morning, with others following on July 20 and July 27. Concerts will begin at 10 a. m.

The full Esplanade orchestra will play, Mr. Fiedler said. He was working out his programs today, and said he was going to present compositions so inherently appealing to children they would require no long explanatory speeches. "The children like plenty of noise," Mr. Fiedler explained. "We shall probably get the 'William Tell Overture' in, our arrangement of 'Scott's Toy Trumpet, and the like."

In addition, the Esplanade group has such favorite items in its library as the score from "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," the "Mosquito Dance," and others.

Mr. Fiedler urged parents to bring their children, and to bring the neighbor's children as well.

Counterfeit Bills Passed in Maine

Secret service operatives are investigating reports that 38 counterfeit bills were passed over the July 4 week end in Maine summer reports. The bills were of $5 and $10 denominations. Agents believe that the appearance of the spurious notes indicates that local circulation is a part of a national plan.

First Television Theater in Boston

First license to operate a Television Theater in Massachusetts has just been issued to the Massachusetts Television Institute by the City of Boston.

The license has been signed by Mayor Tobin, and television's first-nighters will witness the initial show tomorrow evening in Television Hall, 566 Commonwealth Avenue.

Under the terms of the license, this first television playhouse is authorized to give continuous sight-sound performances from 7 to 10 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ten Ton of Tuna Caught Off Shore

After several weeks out of Gloucester, pounding up and down the coast in a fruitless search for tuna, the Tacoma-built Western Explorer, last word in scientific gadgets to aid fishermen, today notified the Boston Fish Bureau at Fish Pier that it had taken 20,000 pounds of tuna yesterday.

The catch was reported along the coast between Gloucester and Portland, Maine.

The Pacific Coast vessel is here to repay a debt of 50 years ago when Gloucester fishermen showed the Pacific Coast fishermen how to take "horse mackerel." The West Coast returned the compliment by sending its newest vessel here to show Gloucester how modern science, radio and the rest, has advanced the technique.

The Western Explorer will put in at Gloucester. It is manned by Gloucester fishermen.

Fair and Warmer Weather Forecast

In the downpour last night, Boston came in second highest in precipitation for the entire country. The reading here gave 1.07 inches. Knoxville, Tenn., reported 1.16 inches. The Boston total for the month is now 1.51 inches.

In the wake of the storm came fog. Early this morning the coast from Maine to Nantucket was fog-bound. At noon, however, the Weather Bureau put out a forecast for Boston for generally fair and warmer tonight and tomorrow—with local thunderstorms this afternoon in Massachusetts.

Swedish Prince Ends Boston Visit

With the cheers of thousands of New England Swedish Americans still ringing in their ears, the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and the Crown Princess Louise of Sweden, accompanied by the royal entourage, left Boston last night. Their destination was Washington where today they were invited to be the luncheon guests of Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The meeting of the Crown Prince and the Secretary of State may be fraught with possibilities for further extension of the reciprocal trade agreements, for each is his country's most enthusiastic supporter of the thesis that more free world trade is the best lubrication for international friction.

The Prince, in an interview before his departure, expressed his thanks for the greetings given him in New England. He spoke of the gathering of 20,000 Swedish Americans in Boston Garden Sunday and the conferring by Harvard University of the degree of doctor of laws on him yesterday. From Washington he will journey to the Middle West.

Penal Commission Job for Shields

John J. Shields of West Roxbury, former James M. Curley supporter and appointee to Curley City and State jobs, today was named to be Deputy Penal Institutions Commissioner by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. This position pays $3,500 a year.

Mr. Shields joined the Tobin forces in the campaign last fall. During James M. Curley's last term as Mayor, 1929-33, he was director of the Municipal Employment Bureau, and when Mayor Curley became Governor he was named Assistant Director of the State Employment Bureau.

He is a graduate of Boston College High School and attended Boston College. He replaces Peter L. Lambert, who was appointed to the penal institutions job by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Cancels 'Blockade' Film

WESTERLY, R. I., July 12 (AP)—Protests by two Roman Catholic clergymen were assigned today by John B. Findlay, owner of the Central Theater, as his reason for canceling the motion picture "Blockade." Mr. Findlay said the Rev. Julius P. Cassagne, Pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, and the Rev. Hubert P. Carrig, Curate of St. Michael's Church in Pawcatuck, Conn., contended the film tended to arouse sympathy for Government forces in Spain.

Campaign for Road Safety; Courteous Drivers Rewarded

It is easy to be courteous on the highway, and an act of courtesy accomplishes so much in bringing about a better relationship between motorists and pedestrians that The Christian Science Monitor is making awards daily to drivers who show consideration for others. The winners of today's awards are the drivers of the cars whose registration numbers and owners are as follows:

30259
Speros Stavropoulos
536 Tremont Street
Boston
and
A9-319
Edward Crocker
c/o Air Reduction Sales Company
122 Mt. Vernon
Dorchester

To each of these drivers will be given two tickets for Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters, through the kindness of the management.

Here is what the Monitor's traffic observer has to say about the car with the registration number 30259:

"Traffic was stalled at the corner of Huntington Avenue and West Newton Streets. A heavy truck attempting to complete a crossing of the street car tracks found itself blocked by a passenger car bearing the registration number 30259. There was no policeman on duty, but the driver of the passenger car sized up the situation, and backed up to allow the truck to pass."

Because truck drivers in their heavier-than-passenger-car vehicles are not usually overliberal in their attitude toward other users of the highways, it is especially gratifying to be able to award Edward Crocker, truck operator for the Air Reduction Sales Company, for his display of patience at the corner of Riverway and Longwood Avenue, in Brookline.

His truck, numbered A9-319, approached the Riverway along Longwood Avenue at the same time that two other cars were coming down the Riverway, outbound from Boston. Although no pedestrians were in sight, no other traffic impeded the truck driver, and as he was at the intersection somewhat in advance of the two opposing passenger cars, he stopped and waited for the others to cross the intersection before proceeding. One motorist was so impressed by the truck driver's courtesy that he waved his thanks in passing.

Governor Hurley Addresses the Legislature

Taken at Session This Noon by Lyman Fisher, Staff Photographer

Bay State Chief Executive Delivering Budget Message in House Chamber

High Court Ruling Awaited In Move to Free Milk Funds

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 12—Having failed to obtain release of impounded New England milk pool equalization moneys for the farmers, Gov. George D. Aiken sees no other forcing move possible until the United States Supreme Court acts on the case now before it. Direct action on the Governor's part, an appeal to H. P. Hood & Co., Inc., Boston milk dealers, to release the $1,500,000 which has accumulated since it refused to accept Secretary Wallace's order to contribute to the equalization fund, pending high court decision, brought only the comment that the Government, not the milk dealers, were holding up distribution of the fund to the farmers.

Upon receipt of that statement from Harvey P. Hood 2nd, President of the milk corporation, the Governor wired Secretary Wallace asking if "this statement is true." The Secretary of Agriculture wired back:

"The truth is that, after Hood & Co. refused to comply with the order found by the district court to have been legally issued by me in accordance with the mandate from Congress and the facts presented at public hearings showing the deplorable plight of New England farmers, the Boston district court ordered Hood & Company to comply and pay the order prices to producers through the market administrator.

"From this injunction, Hood & Company appealed to the circuit court and over the vigorous protest of the government that court granted a supersedes and ordered the equalization money which under the order should have been paid to producers through the market administrator, to be paid into court where it is now being held.

"If this fund were returned to the distributors, the producers selling to Hood & Company would benefit to some extent, but other producers in the New England area would be deprived of moneys rightfully due them to the enrichment of Hood & Company. No action of the government has prevented the Hood Company from complying with the order."

Meanwhile, the Vermont farmer, supplying 70 per cent of fluid milk in the Greater Boston market, is losing heavily every day, according to authorities, as prices have dropped far below the cost of production. There is no course, the Governor is convinced now, other than to await Supreme Court action on pending cases.

Judicial Appointment

Appointment of Associate Justice Sherman R. Moulton of Burlington to be Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court was announced Friday by Gov. George D. Aiken. It came as no surprise, for the Governor was expected to follow precedent and make the new appointment in order of seniority. Justice Moulton succeeds the late Chief Justice George M. Powers of Morrisville.

Keen speculation, however, exists over the appointment of a new member of the Superior Court. Governor Aiken has had nothing to say over the prospective appointment to fill the vacancy on the lower bench, and it was indicated several weeks might elapse before he reaches any decision.

The Supreme Court now consists of Chief Justice Moulton, First Associate Justice John C. Sherburne of Randolph, and Associate Justices John S. Buttles of Brandon and Allan R. Sturtevant of Middlebury. Olin M. Jeffords of Rutland, Chief Superior Judge, is in line for elevation to the Supreme Court, although there is a remote possibility of an appointment from the bar directly to the high court.

Chief Justice Moulton was born in New York City, June 10, 1876. He moved to Randolph in 1890, and was educated in the high school there. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1898 and from Harvard Law School in 1901. Two years after his admission to the bar he located in Burlington in 1903. He was executive clerk under Gov. Charles Gates, reporter of decisions, and while a member of the State Senate in 1919 was elected Superior Judge. He was appointed an Associate Justice Nov. 1, 1926.

The new Chief Justice is known as one of the most scholarly members of the Vermont bench. He is the author of "The Boorn Trial," and many of his addresses and essays have been published.

Hurley Files Supplementary Budget Totaling $6,319,696

(Continued from Page 1)

gation sessions. Every gallery seat was taken and all standing room was filled. The Governor's address began at 12 noon.

Governor Hurley berated the Legislature for its failure to approve his previous unemployment relief programs, the first of which was the $23,625,000 bond issue and the second the substitute $17,500,000-bond issue-appropriation recommendation.

The program for spending the highway fund money presented by the Governor today was almost identical with the $17,500,000 program previously defeated except that it did not include the previously proposed $9,000,000 bond issue. The only other change was a reduction from $500,000 to $450,000 in the amount to be allotted to the Metropolitan District Commission.

Ignored Proposal

The Governor ignored the suggestion of Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor, that the $9,000,000 remaining in the highway fund be appropriated for special public works projects for unemployment relief with the jobs to be distributed by a three-member non-partisan board to be made up of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, and a member selected by organized labor, or a member appointed by the Governor, another by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, and a third by organized labor.

If the Legislature readily agrees with the Governor's latest program it is anticipated that prorogation will follow by tomorrow night.

Defending his proposal that the Public Works Department be given $4,000,000 to spend on unemployment relief projects, the Governor said: "It is obvious that this work can be done far more efficiently by one responsible State agency than by the unco-ordinated local highway departments of more than 300 cities and towns of the Commonwealth. Furthermore, the Acts of Congress in numerous instances, for the purpose of safeguarding the proper and appropriate disbursement of Federal funds, require that such expenditures be made under the responsibility of a major State agency, usually the State Highway Department."

Quick to Note

Various Republican leaders were quick to note that the $4,000,000 public works program approximates a previous Democratic-sponsored program defeated by the Legislature on the ground that it would establish a patronage source for the Governor during the coming election campaign.

Regarding the proposed diversion of $4,000,000 from the highway fund to general budget purposes, the Governor said, "This practice has obtained during the two previous administrations, and there appears to be no valid reason why it should not continue. If a Federal penalty were imposed for such diversion, it would be more than offset by the reduction in the State tax, a benefit which would not accrue if the money were distributed among the cities and towns.

"Furthermore, there is less doubt as to the legality of any penalty being imposed by this transaction than there would be if the money were distributed among cities and towns in direct violation of the policy expressed in the Acts of Congress heretofore mentioned."

Republican leaders, in the past, have opposed diversion of gasoline tax money to general budget purposes on the ground that Massachusetts will be penalized by the Federal Government for such diversion. The State already has lost nearly $1,000,000 in Federal grants for previous diversions and is threatened with a further penalty of $1,000,000 if the diversion policy started by Governor Ely in 1933 is continued.

Cheney Forces Extend Drive For N. H. Gubernatorial Plum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 12—A strenuous fight for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the coming primaries formed here today as friends of Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney of Laconia, extended their organization to cover the entire State in an attempt to wrest the number one ballot position from Gov. Francis P. Murphy.

Political observers point out that Attorney General Cheney's campaign—already backed by several Republican leaders—is now well under way and proceeding along lines diametrically opposed to those being used by Governor Murphy, who as yet has not set up an elaborate organization.

Other observers, however, point out that the Governor's support in the past has not come from the Republican State machine as much as it has from Democratic voters who switched parties. Furthermore, they declare, many more former Democrats have swelled the total this year so that any elaborate pre-primary organization for the Governor is unnecessary.

Those close to the election are weighing possible effects of the opposition of leading state newspapers to Governor Murphy. The Manchester Union-Leader and Concord Monitor, especially, are now beating drums for Mr. Cheney, while at the same time criticizing the Governor's actions and policies.

The Attorney-General's campaign is headed by Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester, former New Hampshire Republican Governor, and Emile Lemelin of Manchester, politically prominent French Republican.

Thousands Find Steady Jobs In Mills of R. I.

Applicants for Jobless Insurance Fewer in Recent Weeks

Spindles Turning

Closed Textile Mills in Blackstone and Pawtuxet Valley Reopen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12—The great falling off in the number of applications for unemployment insurance and the opening of long closed textile mills is brightening Rhode Island's employment picture.

The opening of mills in the Blackstone and Pawtuxet Valley, in addition to quickening of spindles in Warren and Bristol, has been responsible for thousands being given steady work, reports at the State House show.

In Woonsocket the workers of the dyeing and bleaching plants who went on strike two months ago in protest against a reduction in wages have accepted a compromise offer, decided upon by a board headed by Carl E. L. Gill of the U. S. Department of Labor. Uninterrupted work now seems assured for several months.

The opening of the Anthony Mill of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., will place 800 others at work, if a three-shift schedule is operated. The plant has been closed for 10 months. The opening of the mill this week was brought about by the Coventry Republican Committee after several conferences with officials of the company at the main office in Fall River.

Officials of the State Unemployment Compensation Board have been careful to point out that they have no conclusive figures to show how many persons receiving benefits have actually gone back to private employment.

However, since the first of the year when 41,746 persons applied for compensation and the complex machinery of making payments got under way, the number of new applicants has dropped more or less steadily. The first week in February, 4,610 persons applied. The first week in April, 3,362 were recorded. During the last week in June only 1,902 applied. The week previous the number was 386 greater.

Another side of the picture appears in the total number of benefit payments by weeks since January. With a start of 27,032, the number of checks given out increased to the peak of the year, during the week of March 21, with 47,596. After the period there was a steady decline to 22,604 for the week ending June 27.

Clark U. Classes In Theater Lore Attract Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 12—Visitors here who happen to be in the vicinity of Clark University during the summer months might well be amazed at the brilliancy of the City's youngsters. Visitors may watch children, a little beyond kindergarten age, heading across the campus for summer classes. However, the classes for the youngsters are for the junior theater and include courses in voice and speech training, acting technique, make-up, folk dancing, music, stagecraft, and puppetry.

This is a distinctly new departure for Clark in its summer courses, and will include several plays by the youngsters. One will be "Rumpelstiltzkin," a song play, there will be a presentation by the verse reading choir, and two plays and a ballet will be given by the puppetry class. Miss Dorothy P. Stromberg, instructor in puppetry at Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga., will be in charge of the puppet course, which will include the construction of puppets and instruction in presenting puppet shows. Puppets, which are some times confused with marionettes that are controlled by wires from above, are controlled by the hands of fingers placed inside the figures.

Summer courses will also be given for adults in stagecraft, playwriting, modern continental drama, and appreciation of literature. These courses will be in addition to the regular summer courses on academic subjects that have been featured at Clark University for many years.

WPA Union Called Nonpolitical In Its R. I. Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12—Rhode Island has a new labor organization, the Workers' Alliance, an organization of WPA workers.

Officials are striving to have it accepted that the Rhode Island unit is nonpolitical.

The union's statement, made by Thomas Patrick O'Dea, New England Regional Director, and Joseph Boardman, Rhode Island organizer, is as follows:

"Our organization is not a political group. It is a labor union. It is interested not in politics but in the welfare of the WPA workers. It is this organization and no political group or Government agency that is at present conducting a drive to organize WPA workers in this State, and this with considerable success.

"At present we are engaged in a nation-wide campaign to increase the wages of the WPA workers. We propose a basic rate of pay for WPA workers, with unskilled rating of $66 a month.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30 p. m.

Turkish March.....Mozart
Symphony in G major "Surprise," Haydn
I. Adagio cantabile: Vivace assai
II. Andante
III. Menuetta: Allegro molto
IV. Allegro di molto
Third Slavonic Dance.....Dvorak
Interval
Gems from Gilbert and Sullivan
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes, Strauss
Scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
Stars and Stripes Forever.....Sousa

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Strand—
"Adventures of Tom Sawyer" in Technicolor, with Tommy Kelly and May Robson. Also Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen in "Island in the Sky." Tomorrow: "Accidents Will Happen," with Ronald Reagan and Gloria Blondell. Also Stuart Erwin and Helen Chandler in "Mr. Boggs Steps Out."

State and Orpheum—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shopworn Angel." Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:16, 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Goldwyn Follies," with Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen, Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers. Also Edith Fellows and Leo Carillo in "Little Miss Roughneck." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Boston—
"Penrod and His Twin Brother," featuring Billy and Bobby Mauch. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35. Also Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen in "Walking Down Broadway." 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Radio Programs—Page 11

South Station Theater—
"The Face Behind the Mask," Donald Duck and other short subjects. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—

"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"There's Always a Woman," featuring Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas 2, 5:07, 8:14. Also Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." 3:37, 6:44, 9:55.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Having Wonderful Time." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William and Gail Patrick. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

University—
Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." 3, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Joan Crawford and Brian Aherne in "I Live My Life." Also "Ah Wilderness," with Lionel Barrymore.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Merrily We Live," with Brian Aherne and Constance Bennett. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Judge Hardy's Children." 3, 5:05, 8:15.

Uptown—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Blind Alibi," featuring Richard Dix. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Josette" with Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:45, 9:55. Also Sylvia Sidney and George Raft in "You and Me." Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. Modern: 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Prison Farm," with Lloyd Nolan and Shirley Ross. 11:45 a. m., 3:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Tremont—
Louise Rainer and Paul Muni in "The Good Earth." Also "Holy Terror," starring Jane Withers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter and Claude Rains. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Music

Longy School, 1 Follen St., Cambridge—
Concert. Margot Warner, soprano; Claude Chiasson, harpsichordist. 8:15 p. m.

Paine Hall, Music Building, Harvard University—
Concert. Coolidge Quartet. 8:15 p. m.

Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue—
Boston Concert Orchestra, Louis Besserer conducting. Federal Music Project. 7:45 p. m.

American Legion Hall, Chestnut Street, Charlestown—
Trimount Orchestra, Richard Cosby conducting. Federal Music Project. 8 p. m.

Moose Hall, Central Square, E. Boston—
Beacon Novelty Orchestra, Albert S. Holmes conducting. Federal Music Project. 8 p. m.

Tomorrow

Room 1, Music Building, Harvard University—
"Trends in the Teaching of the Social Studies." Dr. Howard E. Wilson. 11 a. m.

Emerson Hall, Room D, Harvard University—
Conference on Consumer Economic Education, "Educating the Adult Consumer." Dr. Howard E. Wilson, chairman. 2 p. m.

Fogg Museum, Van Rensselaer Room—
Practical demonstration of the making of fine books. Lloyd Haberly, author and bookmaker. 3 p. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Boston Concert Band, Alfonse D'Avino conducting. 12 noon.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Rookie Brought Back to Help Cronin Staff—Hingham Junior Crew Starts Well

Dick Midkiff May Bolster Shaky Red Sox Mound Staff

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BULLETIN

The game at Fenway Park between the Red Sox and Detroit was postponed today. A double-header will be played tomorrow.

In their latest drive toward the top of the American League, the Red Sox are strengthened by the return of lanky Dick Midkiff. Dick started the season with them, after a good year at Little Rock in 1937, but on May 14 was optioned to Minneapolis for a schooling session under Donie Bush.

Although the Texan saw most of his American Association duty in relief roles, his work recently impressed Billy Evans, who recommended immediate delivery to Fenway Park. Midkiff throws a good fast ball and should help the Sox in the bull pen. He replaces Charley Wagner on the Fenway mound staff, who joins Minneapolis on option.

Strong Texan

With the conditions of both Jack Wilson and Johnny Marcum surrounded by question marks, Manager Joe Cronin spends most of his time shuffling pitchers. If Midkiff can win in the American League, he should be a big help. He can work in and out of turn, owning a typical Texan physique.

It is a wonder Cronin has kept his club among the contenders this long. His pitching situation has been in a state of confusion since the starting bell. Only reliable Lefty Grove has kept going without interruption. It is not difficult to vision the Red Sox in front by a comfortable margin had Wilson taken regular turns. Cronin figured Jack for at least 20 victories, but the Portland strong boy seems destined to fall short.

Marcum is due to work against the Detroit Tigers, who stay in Boston through tomorrow and Thursday. Grove's turn comes at the end of the series. Lefty will be trying for his fourteenth triumph and his third in succession. He has won three and lost only one in competition with the Tigers this season.

Doerr Improving

The latest sensation of the Boston camp is Bobby Doerr. The young man's fielding around second base continues brilliant and his batting average is rising. In the last 22 trips to the batter's box, Bob has hit .409. His 1938 average this morning was .267, exactly 43 points higher than the 1937 figure. He is making plays around the middle station that would go as base hits with most anyone else in there.

Joe Vosmik's hitting streak has reached 11 games. He has not gone hitless since Johnny Humphries beat the Red Sox in Cleveland June 24, and handed him four goose eggs. Going into the Detroit series, the left fielder stood at .333, with the generous assortment of 19 base hits in the last 11 contests.

One of the interesting phases of the current Fenway Park series, is the slugging battle between Jimmy Foxx, Hank Greenberg, and Rudy York. Greenberg, the Tiger first baseman, is leading Foxx in home runs, 26 to 23. Jimmy, however, paces the field with 90 runs batted in. He is 19 in front of his nearest rival, who happens to be York. Foxx also holds a comfortable margin over both men in the batting race with a .354 average.

* * *

Cronin looks upon this current eastern tour of Cleveland as the most important in the Indians' flag contending campaign. They led the Yankees by two games and the Red Sox by 3½ before today's game.

* * *

Following the Detroit invasion, the St. Louis Browns put in appearance at Fenway. The Chicago White Sox reach here one week from today, with the Indians bringing up the rear of the western challengers.

* * *

Brooklyn's purchase of Whitlow Wyatt was a disappointment to the Bees, who thought they had the inside track on him. The Milwaukee club, however, had a different idea.

* * *

Manager Casey Stengel of Boston's National League entry spent yesterday hunting for players to bolster his weakened roster, apparently without success. He visited George Weiss, who holds a position with the Yankees similar to that held by Billy Evans with the Red Sox.

Mrs. Wightman In Defense of Girls' Wimbledon Final

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Mrs. George W. Wightman of Boston, captain of America's Wightman Cup tennis team, returned from England on the Aquitania today and denied there was any evidence of bad feeling between Helen Wills Moody and Helen Jacobs in their recent match for the British singles championship.

Mrs. Moody won the match, 6—4, 6—0, after Miss Jacobs suffered an ankle injury late in the first set. There was considerable criticism of Mrs. Moody because she failed to offer Miss Jacobs an opportunity to rest.

Mrs. Wightman said it was her understanding that Mrs. Moody never knew that Miss Jacobs was hurt while the match was in progress but thought her opponent merely was winded.

After the match, Mrs. Wightman said, the two California rivals were talking in the dressing room and Mrs. Moody told Miss Jacobs she had thought she (Miss Jacobs) was winded.

"I didn't know what to do," Mrs. Wightman quoted Mrs. Moody as saying.

"There is only one thing to do," Mrs. Wightman said Miss Jacobs replied. "When you go out on a court, play to win."

Favorites Come Through

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 12 (AP)—The favorites came through in the opening day's play of the National Interscholastic Boy's tennis tournament at the Merion Cricket Club yesterday.

Through a bye, a default and a victory John A. Kramer, seeded second, of Los Angeles, went clear to the quarterfinals. His triumph was over Thomas Nixon, one of the San Antonio, Texas, twins, 6—2, 6—2. The other twin, Ben Nixon, went down before Herman A. Schaefer, Jr., of Lower Merion, Pa., 6—3, 6—3.

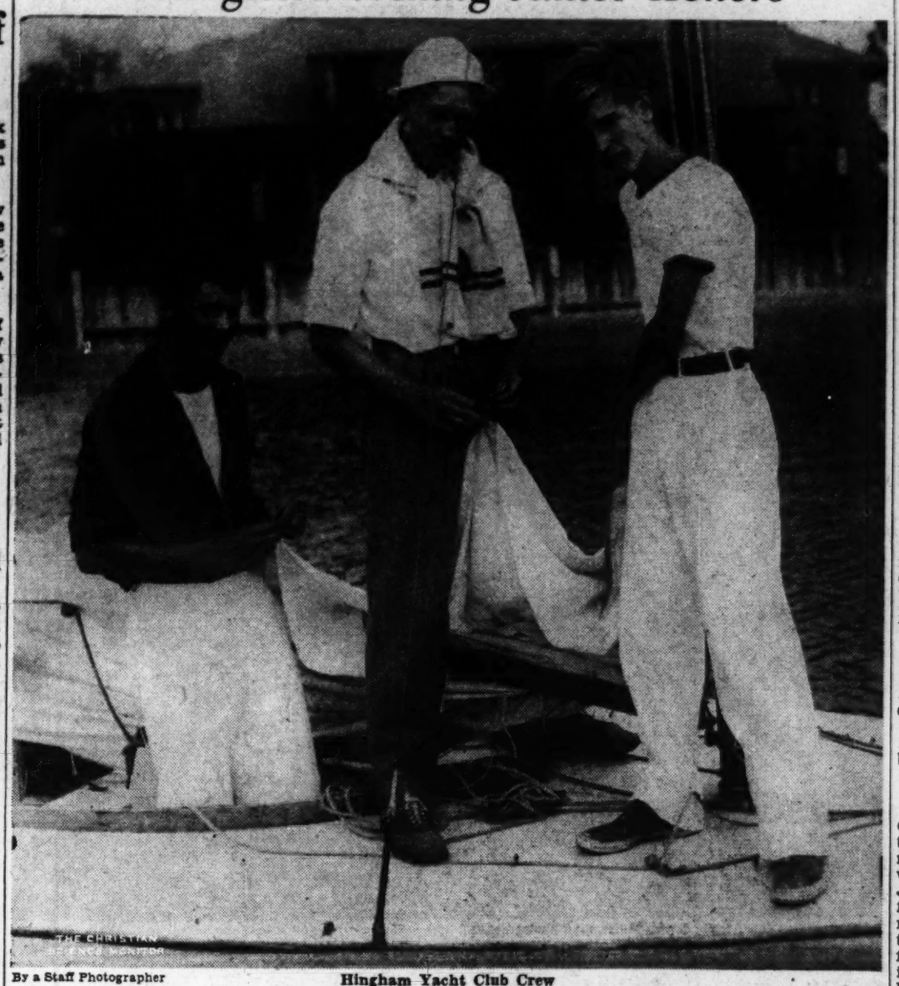
Top-seeded Billy Gillespie of Scarborough Hall, N. Y., beat Dante Lancellotto, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 6—3, and then easily disposed of John Schantz, Allentown, Pa., 6—0, 6—1.

Third-seeded Dick McKee, Miami Beach, beat John Southworth, Mt. Lebanon, Pa., 8—6, 6—3. Bob Curtis, of Austin, Texas, who was fourth-seeded, did not appear.

Tennis Postponed

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 12 (AP)—Heavy rain which left the courts in poor condition caused a postponement until tomorrow of matches scheduled today in the National Junior Interscholastic Tennis championship tournament.

Youngsters Seeking Junior Honors



By a Staff Photographer

Hingham Yacht Club Crew

Left to Right—Frederick Jones, Miles C. Wambaugh (Captain), and Harold Warner. The Hingham Crew Is Coached by Skeets Canterbury, Coach of Harvard's Goaltenders in Hockey

Skeets Canterbury Proteges Lead in Junior Yacht Races

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUXBURY, July 12—Hingham Yacht Club, victory-starved in Finlay Cup competition since its inception 13 years ago, yesterday placed an inexperienced crew in the South Shore junior yacht racing championship being held here this week and the youngsters immediately jumped to an early 3¼-point lead by virtue of a fourth and first in the only two races sailed.

It was Capt. Miles Wambaugh, with his characteristic sawing at the tiller, who provided the expert touch, and his crew of Fred Jones and Harold Warner, who carried out their skipper's orders, that brought first-day honors to Hingham cohorts.

The story behind the Hingham success seems to concern a familiar figure of sports fame, "Skeets" Canterbury, veteran Harvard goalie coach, who in the summer turns from the frozen water of ice to the soft sailboat racing surfaces.

Canterbury, long a sailing enthusiast—his own son skippered the Hingham crew four years ago at this port—each year fathers the junior crews from Hingham. This season, junior crew material looked scarce, but Canterbury was undaunted. Picking up Wambaugh, Jones and Warner from the Mighty Mite class, Canterbury gave a hurried, last-minute sailboat racing course to the boys, and the results yesterday proved his worth.

The Hingham crew had never handled spinnakers before this Canterbury instruction, but nary a flaw was found by the experts in their handling of the kite yesterday.

Today as the racers prepared to whittle down the fairly comfortable lead of young Wambaugh a drizzling, easterly soup seemingly made anchor in Duxbury Harbor, and as a result, brought poor racing conditions for the juniors.

Tiller Talk

Heroes for the moment were the brother-crew combination of Cohasset, Louis Cabot, skipper, Thomas D. Cabot, Jr., and Robert Cabot, crew . . . They won the first race by beautiful up-the-wind work, but were protested by Duxbury for not giving way on a luffing match, and eventually were thrown out of the race . . . This gave Duxbury a first instead of second . . . The Cabot boys are living aboard Avelinda, their father's large ketch, which was first in the London-Marblehead run a few weeks ago . . . Bruce Edmonds, a Rollins College undergraduate, is in charge of the crew and Avelinda.

* * *

Defending champions, Squantum, with Roger McAleer at the helm, had bad guesses to windward yesterday and were left with two fourths.

* * *

With the Wellfleet crew withdrawing at the last moment yesterday, only seven crews are racing in this year's series. The standings: Hingham, 12¼; South Boston, 9; Duxbury, 8¼; Squantum, 8; Quincy, 8; Cohasset and Scituate, 5.

Crews

Cohasset Yacht Club—Capt. Louis Cabot, Thomas D. Cabot, Jr., Robert Cabot.

Duxbury Yacht Club—Capt. Thomas Boynton, Gilbert Wilkinson and Stephen Gifford.

Hingham Yacht Club—Capt. Miles C. Wambaugh, Frederick Jones, Harold Warner.

Quincy Yacht Club—Capt. William Montgomery, Jr., Robert McSorley and Charles E. Ford.

Scituate Yacht Club—Capt. Fred Whoriskey, Leo Fitzpatrick and William Stohn.

South Boston Yacht Club—Capt. Henry McDonough, Charles Roger and Charles Regan.

Squantum Yacht Club—Capt. Roger McAleer, Clifford Wiley and John Williamson.

Around the Hub

It is interesting to read the Associated Press dispatch from New York today in which Mrs. George W. Wightman explains the recent Wimbledon furor over the match between Helen Wills Moody and Helen Jacobs as a misunderstanding. Mrs. Wightman is an ideal ambassador of good will, and will go far to end any criticism of Mrs. Moody's actions.

* * *

With a 78 on her own ball, Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River, paired with Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley, bettered two tournament marks by totaling a better ball of 74 with her partner in the qualifying round of the women's invitation four-ball tournament at Tedesco yesterday. Mrs. Prunaret and Mrs. Baker are the defending champions.

* * *

In 1936, Mrs. Prunaret scored an 81 on her own ball and teamed with Harriet Ferris for a 79 to establish the tournament records for that year. Next to the medalists were Margaret Curtis of Essex and Ruth Batchelder, The Country Club, who put together a 40 and 43 for 83. Medalists last year, Mrs. Robert F. Kimball and Grace English were third with an 84.

* * *

A field of 87 got away this morning in the annual caddy tournament which is being held at Wollaston. The new age restriction reduced the number of entries below that of recent years. Ted Adams, champion last year, will not defend.

* * *

Only two of the New England entry list in the national P. G. A. championship were unable to qualify for the match play. Ed Burke of Newport and Nick Gianferante of Westboro failed to make the grade in the medal play, and will be on the sidelines as seven other district pros engage in the match play today.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	44	25	.638
New York	42	27	.609
Boston	41	29	.585
Washington	39	37	.513
Detroit	37	38	.493
Chicago	29	38	.446
Philadelphia	27	42	.391
St. Louis	22	47	.316

Results July 11

No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	30	.644
Pittsburgh	43	28	.633
Cincinnati	39	31	.557
Chicago	38	34	.528
Boston	32	34	.485
St. Louis	29	40	.420
Brooklyn	30	43	.417
Philadelphia	21	47	.309

Results July 11

Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 5.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 3.
Only games played.

BASEBALL (Double-header)
Tomorrow. Fenway Park. 1:30 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 3135

Forty-Two Players In Chess Tourney

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Congress of the American Chess Federation is now in full swing at the Hotel Touraine with 42 contestants from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota and Montreal.

These players have been divided into six sections, from each of which two players will qualify for the championship event. After two rounds, the leaders of the various sections are:

Section 1. H. M. Woods, Virginia Beach, 1-0. D. Polland, New York, defending champion, 1-0. W. W. Adams, Dedham, Massachusetts State champion, 1-1.

Section 2. C. Jaffee, New York, 1-0, with a favorable adjourned position. H. B. Daly, Boston, 1-0. I. Horowitz, New York, 1-0.

Section 3. I. Kashdan, New York, 2-0. J. Collins, New York, 1-0.

Section 4. B. Blumin, Montreal, Canadian champion, 2-0. J. Fliegal, Boston, 1½-½.

Section 5. J. Moskowitz, New York, 2-0. B. Wolk, New York, 1-0.

Section 6. O. Dahlstrom, Chicago, 2-0, and D. Marcus, Boston, 2-0.

In the women's championship, there are seven contestants, the favorite being Mary Karff, of Boston, who won the national championship this spring in New York. After one round, Miss Karff, Mrs. Mary Bain, of New York, and Mrs. Helen Kashdan, of Brooklyn, led with 1-0.

Two sessions are held daily, except Sundays, one from 12:30 to 5:30 and the other 7 to 11.

Dodgers Purchase Wyatt

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 12 (AP)—Sale of Whitlow Wyatt, leading pitcher of the Milwaukee club, to the Brooklyn Dodgers to report next spring is announced by President Henry Bendinger of the Milwaukee club.

Local Pros Benefit

RANGELEY, Maine, July 12 (AP)—Maine players took home today most of the money and amateurs' prizes from the State's richest golf event, the Rangeley Open. Pete Moran's 54-hole total of 210, one more than the 1937 victory score of Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., gave the Bristol pro $200 first money. Marty Tolomeo, Rangeley, was runner-up with 212.

First among the amateurs was B. F. Stahl, Rangeley, with a net 209. Rex T. Sprinkle, Portland, carded the best amateur gross, 220. Out-of-state pros who shared in the prize money were: Bob Crowley, Dedham, Mass., fourth with 214; Charlie McAndrew, Manchester, N. H., 1937 runner-up, who was fifth with 215; James D. Fogerty, Boston, seventh with 219; Walter Hall, Brockton, Mass., eighth with 226, and James Dolan, Worcester, Mass., ninth with 223.

Brae Burn Pro Defends Title

Wide World

Denny Shute, Brae Burn

Veteran Golf Professional, Who Entered First-Round of Match Play Today in Defense of National P. G. A. Title, Which He Has Won Two Years Running

Shute to Meet Johnny Thoren This Afternoon

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., July 12 (AP)—Denny Shute, defending champion from West Newton, Mass., today went into the second round of the National P. G. A. championship with a 3-and-2 victory over his Massachusetts neighbor, young Clyde Usina, Jr., of Stoneham.

One down at the turn in 39, two over par, the 1936-37 title holder applied steady par pressure on the next seven holes while Usina went six over standard figures in the same distance.

John Thoren of Brookline, Mass., drew the bracket opposite Shute for this afternoon's second round by whipping Leo Mallory, former Metropolitan P. G. A. champion from Noroton, Conn., 4 and 2. Against Thoren, Shute will be trying for his fourteenth-straight P. G. A. victory.

Nelson Triumphs

Bryon Nelson, wiry ex-Texan, from Reading, Pa., who won the qualifying medal at Pittsburgh in 1937, set a two-under-par pace for 14 holes to eliminate Clarence Yockey of Kansas City, Mo., 5 and 4.

Jimmy Hines, of Great Neck, N. Y., Metropolitan Open champion the last two years, put out Alex Watson, veteran from Yonkers, N. Y., 3 and 1, and moved into the second-round meeting with Burly Frank Walsh of Bretton burly Frank Walsh of Bretton Butler of San Angelo, Texas, 2 and 1.

Ed Dudley, P. G. A. tournament chairman from Bala, Pa., and captain of the last Ryder Cup team, moved another notch with a convincing 3-and-2 trimming of popular Johnny Farrell of Short Hills, N. J., former U. S. Open champion. Farrell, 4 down with 6 to go to Dudley's three-under par pace, holed a 40-foot birdie putt on the 15th to stay in the match, but only for one more hole.

Paulsen Eliminated

Marvin Stahl, the good-looking 28-year-old from Lansing, Mich., who was one of the sensations of the qualifying rounds with a 138, had to play no better than indifferent golf to gain a 4-and-3 decision over Clarence Clark of Bloomfield, N. J., seventh-money winner in the 1937 U. S. Open. Clark was six over par and all over the place.

Belting Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee's personal power-house, overwhelmed Guy Paulsen, of Longmeadow, Mass., 5 and 4, with a one-under-par performance to go into this afternoon's competition which will cut the field to 16 survivors who will play 36-hole matches the rest of the way.

Harry Cooper of Chicopee, Mass., consistent money winner and scorer in all of the nation's golf tourneys, was blasted out in the first round as he dropped a 4-and-3 decision to Felix Serafin, veteran pro from Clarks Summit, Pa.

Snead Advances

Sam Snead, another slugger from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., went ahead by downing Frank Champ of Terre Haute, Ind., 4 and 3. Three up at the turn in 34, Sam picked up two of the next four holes, then picked up his ball at the 14th and lost that on a penalty. A half on No. 15 gave him the match.

Serafin's surprise triumph over Cooper, upsetting an even progress which had seen most of the favorites come through, including defending Champion Denny Shute, brought him up against Ky Lafoon of Chicago in the second round. Lafoon turned back Alex Follmer of Chino, Calif., 1 up, shooting a one-over-par 73 to the Californian's 74.

International League

Results July 11

Toronto 7, Newark 0.
Newark 9, Toronto 0.
Buffalo 8, Baltimore 4.
Jersey City 3, Rochester 3 (tie).

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Now for the American Titles

With the completion of the British open golf championship tournament last Friday, all of the major British lawn tennis and golf championships for 1938 have been decided, and now attention in these two sports will be focused mainly on the United States, where all of Uncle Sam's major golf and lawn tennis championships for the current year are now to be decided with the exception of the open golf and clay-court tennis championships. These have already been determined, with Ralph Guldahl holding the former for the second successive year and Bobby Riggs holding the clay-court singles for the third successive year.

Wide World

C. Gene Mako

Foreign Players Absent

There was a marked absence of foreign competition in the American championships which have already been decided; but there promises to be plenty of it in the coming tournaments, especially those for lawn tennis honors. In fact, there is every reason for expecting to see one of the greatest foreign entry lists that such popular tennis tournaments as Sea Bright, Meadow Club, Longwood Cricket Club, Newport Casino, and the national championships have noted in many years. Then, too, it must not be forgotten that Uncle Sam is to stage the Davis Cup inter-zone and challenge-round matches this year for the first time in many moons.

Golfers Win One in Three

The invasion of Great Britain by the American golfers this summer was not as successful as it has been in some years. The Stars and Stripes were represented in the British amateur and open and the Walker Cup competition, with the result 2 to 1 in favor of the representatives of John Bull. The British wielders of the niblic and putter took the Walker Cup for the first time since it was first put up for competition back in 1922, and they retained their open championship title. But it remained for Charlie Yates of Atlanta, Ga., to put the Americans in the winning column, and he did it in splendid fashion by taking the amateur title. When the American players sailed for England it was generally predicted that, if they won anything, it would be the Walker Cup, and so the way the play worked out furnished the golfing world with quite a surprise. That England won the Walker Cup was certainly for the best interest in that competition, and will lead to much more interest being taken in the match of 1938, when the British seek to obtain their first victory on American soil.

Tennis Players Supreme

When it comes to the lawn tennis situation, there is really nothing to talk about except the United States players. The one big upset of the play in Europe was the defeat of Budge and Mako in the final of the French hard-court doubles championship by Bernard Destremeau and Yvon Petra. In every other way championship titles went about as was expected. At Wimbledon, the American players took every championship title, the first time foreign players had ever accomplished such a sweep. Don Budge was expected to win the singles title again, and was rather favored to take the doubles and mixed doubles; which he did, and so became the first player in the history of the tournament to win all three of the titles for which he was eligible a second successive year. And the women did their part, with Mrs. Moody taking the singles for the eighth time (a record for the tournament), and Alice I. Marble and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fayban winning the women's doubles to complete the slam. The only unhappy feature of the whole tournament was the unfortunate accident which befell Helen Jacobs and reduced the women's singles final to a walkover.

* * *

Suzanne Lenglen

And one cannot speak of Wimbledon or international lawn tennis without referring to the part which the late Suzanne Lenglen played in that sport. The French star was undoubtedly the greatest woman player of her time and one of, if not, the greatest woman player of all time. She won many championship titles at Wimbledon and in her own country. Her type of play was entirely different from that of Mrs. Moody, who succeeded to her crown. There was never a moment in one of her matches that the spectator's attention was allowed to lag. And when she turned professional and toured the world, she proved to be one of the greatest tennis attractions that the professionals have yet had to offer. Later she turned her attention to the development of tennis players, and the school which she ran was playing a promising part in developing future French court stars.

Shrubbery and Clubhouse Are Never Obstructions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—That shrubbery and a clubhouse cannot be called obstructions is the decision of Morton G. Bogue, chairman of the rules of golf committee of the United States Golf Association. This ruling was made as the result of a query by a local tournament committee regarding a play which occurred in the final match of the Atlantic Coast golf championship tournament last Sunday. As a result of the ruling, James Fraser of Atlantic City was declared the winner.

The case in question was as follows: William Hyndman of Philadelphia and Fraser came to the final hole all even. Hyndman, however, drove his second shot on that hole into some pine brush decorating the clubhouse and he claimed he should be given permission to swing at the ball without penalty. The local tournament committee finally allowed him to shoot two ways.

Hyndman played the ball as it lay and took a 7. Then he was allowed to pick up and drop two club lengths away without penalty, a procedure that required only five strokes. Meanwhile, Fraser took three putts for a 6 on the hole, and the tournament committee wired the U. S. G. A. for a ruling to determine who was the champion.

In ruling that the ball should have been played Bogue stated that the only alternative was for Hyndman to drop his ball at the exact spot where he hit his second shot at a penalty which would find him shooting stroke 4.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Bill De Correvont, the Chicago football sensation, finally has caught up with his books and will be a sure starter for the Northwestern yearlings next fall. . . . If our Midwest scouts have the right dope, Kansas is in the middle of a big football build-up and will be the team to beat in the "Big Six" along about 1939. . . . We just got a fresh batch of rumors about an important coaching change on the Pacific Coast.

Billy Laval, scout for the Boston Red Sox, has the blues. . . . Best pitching prospect in Dixie is William Broome, 19, of Lockhart, S. C. . . . His fast ball breaks twice and his strikeout record is amazing. . . . He's been signed to a Red Sox contract for a year, but won't budge although they've offered him about everything except Tom Yawkey's yacht. . . . The kid would rather stay at home, play semipro ball and make 12 dollars a week. . . . When not pitching, he fills in at third base and leads the league in hitting. . . . Laval has been hanging around Lockhart so long they're about to make him pay taxes.

Babe Ruth has shed 14 pounds yelling on the Dodger coaching lines and has parked more than a dozen balls in the stands in batting practice. . . . When good shortstops get together: Arky Vaughan and old Honus Wagner are roommates on the Pirates. . . . In announcing a coaching school to be held in Florida next year at which Bernie Bierman and Frank Thomas will be two of the professors, the press agent said: "Both are very well known in the coaching profession."

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NOW — GINGER ROGERS IN "Having Wonderful Time"
DOUG. FAIRBANKS, JR.
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WARREN WILLIAM • GAIL PATRICK
"WIVES UNDER SUSPICION"
EXTRA! Latest MARCH OF TIME
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STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
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"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
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Radio Offers Serious Music Written Especially for Air

Studio Continues Move to Build Up Musical Literature of Its Own With Program of Etudes on Air Sunday

Behind the Microphone

A second series of radiocasting's own attempts to build up a serious musical literature of its own begins next Sunday, when Robert Russell Bennett's "Eight Etudes for Symphony Orchestra," the first of six works for radio ordered by the Second Columbia Composers Commission, is presented over the Columbia Network.

Howard Barlow, conductor of the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, will present the world première in the regular "Everybody's Music" period at 3 p. m., over the CBS to WEEI combination.

The "Eight Etudes," Mr. Barlow points out, are a series of orchestral sketches which seek to illustrate the resources of a large instrumental body in the same fashion that piano etudes show the possibilities of the keyboard. Each etude has a dedication. These are, in order: to Walter Damrosch, to Aldous Huxley, to Noel Coward, to Carl Hubbell, to all Dictators, to Human Faith, to Eugene Speicher, and to the Ladies.

Of his composition Mr. Bennett has said that it was "designed for something close to the old authentic instrumentation of Beethoven and Mozart." Born in Kansas City, Mo., in 1894, Mr. Bennett has been in Hollywood since he was sent there to orchestrate songs which Jerome Kern wrote for a motion picture. He is now composing and conducting for RKO. Among his important works, which have been played in Philadelphia, New York and Hollywood, are the "Abraham Lincoln" Symphony; "Sights and Sounds"; the opera, "Maria Malibran"; "Charleston Rhapsody," and March for Two Pianos and Orchestra.

Dr. Harry Hagen
"True or False" Quiz Now Being Heard on NBC as Well as Mutual Networks

"One Man's Family" Cast
They Take It Easy on the Beach While Rehearsing for the Next Installment of Their Weekly Program

Ray Lee Jackson, NBC; Bert Lawson, Walter Seigel, CBS

Edward MacHugh
Gospel Singer Broadcasts From Special Organ Studio in New York

Top Center—Howard Barlow
CBS Conductor Who Is to Conduct World Premiere of "Eight Etudes for Symphony Orchestra" on Sunday, July 17, CBS to WEEI at 3 p. m.

Jane Martin
Game Expert Who Assists in "Town Hall Big Game Hunt" Wednesdays, NBC-Red to WNAC, 9 p. m.

Jane Martin, game expert, who assists Norman Frescott in the "Town Hall Big Game Hunt" Wednesdays at 9 p. m., over the NBC-RED to WNAC combination, is the author of the book, "Let's Play Games," and for the past year has been the conductor of a local New York program by that name. Miss Martin probably knows more about parlor games, old and new, than anyone else in America, hence she is a consultant to several leading game manufacturers.

Miss Martin, pretty and dark-eyed, was born in New York City in 1910. She attended the Grand Central Art School, the New York School of Applied Design for Women, and finished her education at the Sorbonne in Paris. Returning to this country in 1933, she divided her time between games, commercial art, and a civic repertory theater. Finally her proficiency in games won out and she accepted a position with a game-manufacturing company.

When Dick Merrill and Jack Lamble made their round trip hop of the Atlantic last season, radio moguls observed how fascinatedly listeners in the New York area hung onto the radio into all hours of the night waiting for flight bulletins or the chance of hearing direct voice transmissions, of which there were several.

The flight of Howard Hughes finds none of the major networks napping this time. Though NBC has Engineer Richard R. Stoddard aboard, both Columbia and Mutual are covering all phases of the trans-Atlantic hop.

Edward MacHugh, gospel singer, eschews a regular radio studio in his hymn recitals. Mr. MacHugh prefers a special organ studio which gives him the sense of repose which he feels necessary for his programs.

Mr. MacHugh, who started in the old Houghton and Dutton studio of WEEI in Boston, and was later heard from WBZ, makes a continuing success at this type of program. He was a janitor sweeping the floors at the Boston store when he was suddenly called in the radio studio to fill in for an artist who had failed to show up. Mr. MacHugh could think of nothing but a few old familiar hymns to sing. He set the style of his program then and there for the single program "caught on" and he was asked to continue singing hymns. Thus was he started on his present road to success.

A. D. H.

Veterans' Job Prospects

AMHERST, Mass., July 12 (AP)—Opportunities for private employment of World War veterans now in the Civilian Conservation Corps "are steadily decreasing," Major William A. Collier of the Boston Army Base told educational advisers from 60 New England CCC camps here.

Tobin and Hurley 'Sign Up' to Play On Welfare Team

From 12 o'clock, noon, until 6 p. M., on Monday, Aug. 1, Mayor Tobin and Governor Hurley, together with their department heads and members of the City Council and Governor's Council, will play baseball, run foot races and enjoy a general sports fiesta at Fenway Park.

The occasion is to raise funds for Mayor Tobin's Special Welfare Fund which is to provide for charitable projects not within the scope of regular municipal welfare expenditures.

Admission to the show begins at $1 for unreserved seats; $2 for reserved seats; and $3 to $5 for box seats. Tickets are being sold at the City Treasurer's Office, City Hall, and at James W. Brine Co., Inc., 92 Summer Street.

Highlight of the day will be a baseball game between State and City officials. Mayor Tobin and Governor Hurley are now scheduled to play first base on their rival teams. Attorney General Paul A. Dever will pitch for the State and Roy Green, Clerk of Committees, will pitch for the City team.

Events of the day also include two other baseball games, a 10-mile marathon race, boxing, wrestling, races and entertainment by unannounced movie and stage stars and short speeches by the Governor and Mayor.

Twenty-five cash prizes ranging from $5 to $100 will be awarded.

Independence

Although Jefferson's Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776, the colonies had adopted the resolution of independence July 2.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 13

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, July 13

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Wave Programs

For Wednesday, July 13

Boston—5 p. m.—"Business and International Forces," A. Manuel Fox, U. S. Tariff Commissioner. W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"German Books." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Modern Radio"; "Review." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
London—7:35 p. m.—Two piano recital: Scenes from "The Black Eye," play. GSO, 16.8m, 17.79meg.; GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg.; GSO, 19.7m, 15.18meg.; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Budapest—8 p. m.—Selections of Music. HAT4, 32.8m, 9.12meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—8 p. m.—Program for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Tokyo—8:15 p. m.—Military Airs. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Light Music; Rosita Jemma Wade: "Just talking about . . . cooking"; "Famous Voices of Yesterday," program of recordings. 2RO4, 25.4m, 11.81meg.; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.71meg.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Gramophone Records. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—10 p. m.—"Montero Boarding House," comedy. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," Wickham Steed; BBC Empire Orchestra; Negro Spirituals. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Exhibitions at Andover

The Arts in Massachusetts

Andover, Mass.

Two exhibitions of interest are shown in midsummer displays at the Addison Gallery of American Art. One consists of water colors by an American painter of the late nineteenth century, William Stanley Haseltine; the other is a selection of sculptures by the notable Anna Hyatt Huntington.

William Haseltine, father of the eminent animal sculptor, Herbert Haseltine, was graduated from Harvard in 1854, and then went abroad for artistic education.

There are many aquarelles here to reveal the fine perception of William Haseltine, to disclose a delicate hand, a well-ordered technique, a patience with minute factors which count in summarizing the effectiveness of a scene. He leaned to under-statement, to suggestion of splendors; and despite his love of the old world, he was more devoted to its natural scenery than he was to imposing edifices. Trees and rock forms he drew with particular attention, comparable perhaps to the English landscapists who knew nature and refused to slur over the distinguishing traits of the subject portrayed at the moment.

Although these are water colors, one turns away with the decided feeling that Haseltine was a draughtsman chiefly and that color was provided as a sort of atmospheric tinge, for effect rather than realistic record. From his sketch books and several monochrome drawings we realize how thorough he was in his undertaking, and how aware he was of the formal substructure.

Of particular interest are views of Coppet, Lake Geneva, including the villa of Madame de Staël, Tivoli, Cannes, Albano, Rimini, the Grand Canal, Venice. Yes, these tranquil portraits seem far away indeed, an old Europe of picturesque repose. They make us feel somewhat nostalgic.

Anna Hyatt Huntington impresses us at once as an indefatigable sculptor, working energetically upon portrayals which find their models in moments of characteristic or heightened action. Her sculpture is the modeled, and not the chiseled variety. It thus lends itself to flexible and tense attitudes. So eager is she to portray a dramatic moment that she goes so far as to select even threatening or hostile traits in her models. Thus we see the Fish Hawk with the object of prey in its talons; we see stags fighting, elephants fighting. In the meantime the sculptor delights in the twisted forms and the sinuous or taut lines of the bodies. She does not try to simplify or smooth down unexpected awkwardness that attends forceful action; on the contrary, she gives full play to the realistic. One feels there is something cinematic about these statues, as though a director stood by calling for "action, more action."

This does not mean that she will not turn her hand to subjects in repose. She does, but they are somehow obscured by their animated neighbors. Delightful are "Fawn," and "Colt, Six Months." They show that the artist can adjust herself to another mood, and another set of demands in sculptural expression; seeking a general, characterizing form rather than a specific moment of arrested action. Here at Andover we discover again the extremes in plastic art, united on this occasion in the work of a single artist.

D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Top Hatters: orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters: orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 News; music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Golf tourament	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Tango Time"	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Lieut. Gov. Kelly	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Novelty German Band
7:45 "Second Husband"	James Melton; orch.	Studio speaker	"Musical Album"	Swing Band
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Dancetime": orches-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	tra; soloist	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Commentator
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"Information Please":	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Ruth Nigey, songs
9:00 "Grand Central	Frank Hadek's Orch.;	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Fashions in Music"	Variety Hour
9:15 Station": sketch	vocal sextet	terviews	Frank Perneau's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine":	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Billie Losser's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Commentator	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:30 Mystery sketch	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Hollywood Gossip"	Art Shaw's Orchestra	George Gershwin me-
10:45 Grant Park Orch.	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Rhythm Symphonic"	Art Shaw's Orchestra	morial program
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"The Right Job"	"The Monitor News"
11:15 America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Don Rechman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"; mili-	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:45 Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orch.	tary band	Billy Hayes' Orchestra

Wednesday's Features

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Organ recital	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15 Madison Ensemble	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; popular	Recorded program	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahan, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orchestra	Recorded program	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum": talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"On the Mall"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earle Lawrence	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Music Box": organ	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Songs They Write"	"Music for Madame"
11:15 recital	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jam Session
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Women and News"	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Dance orchestra	News commentator
12:00 "Tower Town"	News; Feature; Dance	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"Hum and Strum"	"Between Book-Ends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	Kiwanis Club Luncheon;
1:45 Gospel Singer	"Your Station"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	speakers
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Concert Band
2:15 "Profiles"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	Natalie Stenberger
2:30 "Mellow Moments"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Book Reviews
2:45 "Mellow Moments"	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	Dance Music
3:00 "All Hands"	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Singing Pianist"
3:15 "Your Government"	Swingtime Trio	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Pianist	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport commentator
3:45 Lebrun Sisters	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport commentator
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport commentator
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport commentator
4:30 Deep River Boys	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:45 Vocalist	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell": news	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport commentator	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:00 Popular vocal	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Jack Shannnon	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Jean Evans, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 Network program	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Network program	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	Vocalist
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Styles in Vocal	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Drums"; sketch	"Harper's Varieties"
8:45 Orchestra	Rhythms"	vocalists	"Drums"; sketch	"Piano Twins"
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	"It May Have Hap-	"Town Hall Big Game	Grant Park Concert	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	pened"; dramatization	Hunt"; variety	Grant Park Concert	tory in Action"
9:30 Mark Warnow's Or.	National High School	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 Mark Warnow's Or.	Orchestra and Band	ist; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "The Word Game"	National High School	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:15 "The Word Game"	Orchestra and Band	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dave Ballantine, songs
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Vincent Lopez's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jazz Nocturne	lem; variety
11:30 Art Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Art Kassel's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	lem; variety

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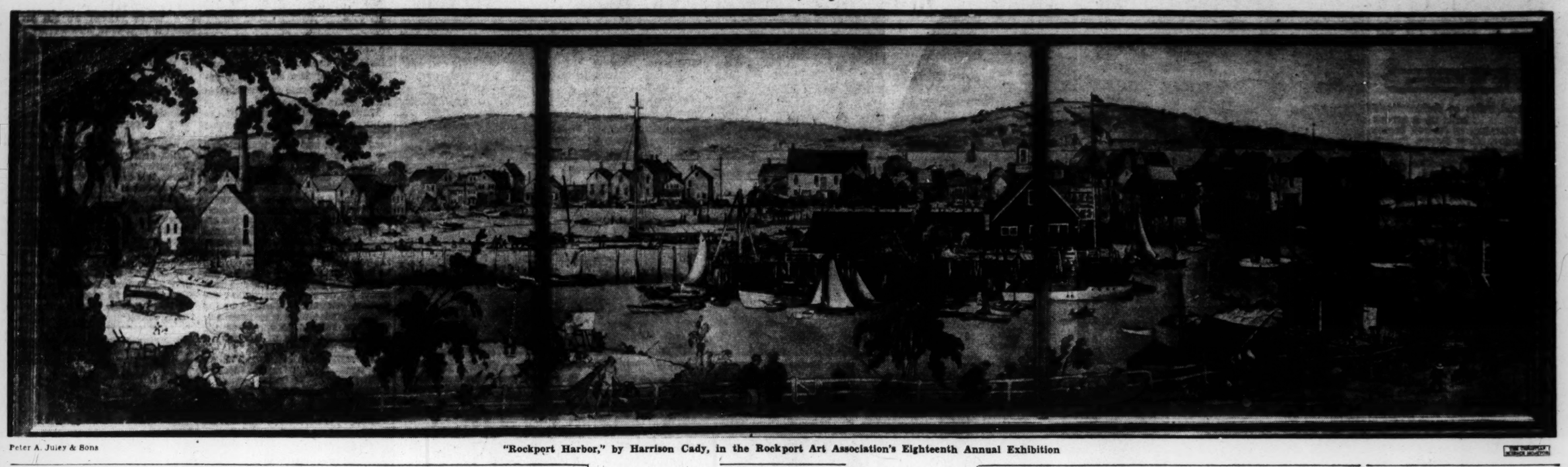
News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page



Peter A. Juley & Sons

"Rockport Harbor," by Harrison Cady, in the Rockport Art Association's Eighteenth Annual Exhibition

Mozart, Man and Myth

By W. H. Haddon Squire

Mozart, by W. J. Turner. London: Gollancz. 16s. net. Toronto: Ryerson Press. $3.50.

In an Introduction to his "Mozart" Mr. Turner says that his object has been to present a sufficiently full and accurate account of the man revealed as far as possible in his own words. He adds that this picture will be found to differ considerably from most of those current, especially in the English language. On the title page we find Artur Schnabel's aphorism: "Mozart is the most inaccessible of the great masters."

Each of us, of course, is the possessor of an extensive private gallery of purely imaginary portraits. Even the mere sound or look of a name is enough to set our fancy painting another picture to add to the collection—although admittedly, unknown "Smiths" or "Joneses" are difficult subjects for the most imaginative portraitist within. The propaganda press and Hollywood do the thing less disinterestedly on a magnificent scale, and one watches with considerable curiosity the flattering process by which the "figure" or "personality," almost wholly fictitious, is slowly outlined and colored to catch the admiring public's eye. Actually to meet the original is always a bit of a shock.

Could Mozart walk on to the platform at Queen's Hall to conduct a concert of his works, his external appearance would destroy many imaginary pictures. An insignificant, podgy little man with a large head, a big nose and dull, lifeless eyes, unimpressive even in eighteenth-century costume, what would he look like in modern "tails"? Yet how does popular fancy paint him? To quote Mr. Turner: "Mr. Bernard Shaw once remarked that nothing could be more uncharacteristic of Mozart than the portraits of the beautiful young man exhibited above his name in all the music shops of the world today. These portraits show Mozart as the most handsome, the most regular-featured of all great composers. Such classic proportions seem at first sight to be peculiarly appropriate to a composer who is universally admired as the classic of classics." To the eye, however, Mozart was, as we have seen, anything but the classically beautiful young man of the music shops.

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Is there not a clue here to many baffling features of Mozart's tragic failure to secure even a decent livelihood? As Mr. Turner says: "Nobody ever set out better equipped with natural gifts for opening the world's oyster and extracting its pearl . . . we look back upon these incessant tours of father and son in search of El Dorado (or simply Gold), beginning when Wolfgang was 6 years old . . . and see how every intention was frustrated, how not one single position in any court in Europe was ever obtained in spite of the utmost persistence and the most adroit strategy of Leopold. . . ."

But to Court circles one musician is very much like another so far as his art is concerned. As with perhaps the vast majority of concertgoers, even today, their eyes are much better educated than their ears. Had Mozart possessed the Olympian personality of a Goethe, Court appointments, honors, and decorations would probably have been showered on him. There seems to be no need to go as far as Mr. Turner when he speaks of "fatality" and "the working out of an inescapable destiny." If one has almost unduly stressed the insignificance of Mozart's external appearance, it is because Mr. Turner—perhaps out of his fervent admiration for his subject—has completely overlooked it.

But he himself ruthlessly destroys another "pretty pretty" picture—"the totally false image of the 'sweet' Mozart current among schoolboys and schoolgirls and those who have taught schoolboys and schoolgirls at Colleges of Music for generations past." By allowing the composer to reveal himself through his letters—unedited—we quickly see that although he was one of the most lovable of all great geniuses, he was anything but "sweet," anything but "a merely amiable and agreeable man with an enormous talent for music." Acutely critical, Mozart never hesitated to express his opinion, and on more than one occasion we find the diplomatic father protesting against his arrogant manners. Naturally the professors of music, who are always with us, regarded him musically as Public Enemy Number One. The letters prove that Mozart the naïve, innocent genius is a figment, the invention of popular imagination.

* * *

Sentimentalists certainly will not approve of the "liquidation" of the chocolate-box Mozart and may raise the cry of "debunking." But as Mr. Turner says, it is absolutely essential for our understanding of Mozart to realize how different his actual personality was from the pretty picture. One may add that if there has been any "liquidation" the sentimentalists are responsible for it—they have dissolved Mozart in sugar. This process extends even to the concert platform, where so often instead of Mozart we are offered molasses. No wonder Schnabel protests that Mozart is the most inaccessible of the great masters.

In the composer's letters, by the way, we find some amusing anticipations of Gertrude Stein and other literary modernists. Mr. Turner's translation must not be overlooked, of course. This is from Mozart to his cousin: "I have duty truly received your letter and from it get net that the Herr Father Lather, the Madam Mother, Brother and you are right quite in health. We, thank God, are very merry well. Today I have a tall scrawl from Papa, haha. I hope you also had my scribble dribble from Mannheim."

Another recent biographer of Mozart ended his work with the words "this book cannot help finishing with—a declaration of love." Mr. Turner's book is one long declaration of love, and like all lovers he is inclined to disparage rivals. As for the wretched beings who have fallen so low as to admire, for example, Wagner or Brahms, well, there is nothing more to say, but he says it. Himself a distinguished poet, his approach is that of the poet rather than that of the musician—he even brings in a Danish philosopher to kneel at the feet of his idol. But if for the musician music itself is seldom in the foreground of the book, he will be grateful to Mr. Turner for his translation of musical experience into words. "He is so pure that he seems often meaningless. His music 'disappears' like the air we breathe on a transparent day. All those who have really appreciated Mozart will admit that at one time or another they have felt certain Mozart masterpieces as one would feel a still, bright, perfect, cloudless day." Such a passage catches true Mozartean ecstasy.

But the chief value of an extremely interesting book lies in its demolition of a saccharliferous myth. It was a happy idea to let Mozart himself take a hand in destroying his sweetly pretty picture.

Lyme Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Old Lyme, Conn.

The Lyme Art Association's annual summer exhibition breaks with tradition by including water colors, prints, pastels and drawings as well as oils and sculpture. This results in the most varied display ever offered in the Post Road galleries. The exhibition, numbering over 270 works by 42 artists, will be open to the public daily through Aug. 28.

The inclusion of the lighter media is made possible by the recently erected Goodman memorial wing, now first used at a summer show. The addition has supplied 30 per cent more wall space. It is this space that has been utilized in presenting media heretofore seen only at spring exhibitions. The north, south and west wings—the last-named rechristened the center gallery—are devoted entirely as in former years to oil paintings and sculpture.

Perhaps the most interesting result of the supplementary display is that it permits the summer visitor to observe that many of the Lyme painters are as proficient in the graphic arts as they are with brush and palette, a fact long familiar to spring show audiences, but less known to those much larger audiences that visit the galleries during July and August.

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Even so, any summer exhibition at Old Lyme must necessarily revolve around its oils and sculpture. There is a notable increase in figure painting and portraits. To the fore is the most arresting contribution yet made by Ivan G. Olinsky to a Lyme show—a large canvas, "John and Maria," an old-fashioned pair seated on an equally old-fashioned sofa. Abram Poole, a first-time exhibitor at Old Lyme, is represented by three numbers including a sensitively brushed and beautifully placed three-quarters length portrait, "Ania." William Chadwick has never done a finer piece of work than the seated figure of J. Howland Gardner, and Tosca has sent a solidly painted portrait, "Rose," to vie with her delicately wrought floral statements.

"Driven Away," by Eugene Higgins, is, perhaps, the most dramatic of the several figure paintings, and from it there is a nice transition of motif beginning with Will Howe Foote's very real people of the tropics, and ending with the holiday contentment suggested by Frank V. DuMond's "Leaping Salmon." The genre note is often in evidence, as in Everett Warner's saga of steam travel called "Daily Except Sunday;" or along the waterfront as depicted by Charles Ebert in the "Herring Seiners," or in barnyard and backyard as viewed by Will Taylor, Gertrude Nason, Winfield Scott Clime, Charles Vezin, Augusta Taylor, and that masterful technician, Ogden M. Pleissner, who shows, among other numbers, "South Pass City," awarded the Hallgarten prize at the recent National Academy.

New England scenes, though not predominating as was once the case with Old Lyme shows, are plentiful. Among these are Gregory Smith's superb canvas, "The Devil's Hop Yard"; Guy Wiggins's conception of the village church in early winter; Margaret Cooper's hospitable farm houses; "In Old Hamburg," by James G. McManus; George M. Bruestle's coolly shadowed landscapes, and those finely patterned ones by Bertram Bruestle. All seasons are represented. Frank Bicknell showers his canvases with autumnal glories; Harry L. Hoffman follows the sequence with white birches and white snows; Louis Paul Dessar has painted sheep and their shepherdess in full summer; Saxton Burr and Marian Hungerford, the beauty of sky and deep foliaged trees, and Eliza McKnight, a first-time exhibitor, shows "Spring in the City." W. E. Harvey, likewise making an initial bow, offers an interesting bit of back country farming.

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Two of the Lyme group's outstanding painters turn their attention to New England landscape in fullest bloom. Edward F. Rook, whose work has been missed at these exhibitions for several years, and William S. Robinson send canvases in which great masses of laurel are the dominant note. In contrast are the several numbers showing flowers in bouquet, Elinor Lathrop Sears's "Variation" being among the most stimulating. There are two memorial groupings — works by Bruce Crane, painter of frosty morning landscapes, and several splendid game dog subjects by the late Percival Rosseau.

The sculpture division embraces several enticing bronzes by Bessie Potter Vonnoh, including her poignant "Young Mother"; "Adolescence," a trio realized in terra cotta by Henry Kreis, and a well-modeled portrait, "Madeline," by Robert C. Elkins. Lydia Longacre shows several exquisitely penciled miniatures.

Bennington Dates Changed

The fifth annual festival of the Bennington School of the Dance will be held in the Vermont State Armory at Bennington, Vt., instead of on the Bennington College campus, as originally announced. This necessitates minor changes in the festival schedule, which will now extend from Aug. 4 to 10. Eleanor King, Louise Kloepper and Marian Van Tuyl, Fellows of the school for 1938, will appear on Aug. 4 and 8; Hanya Holm and Doris Humphrey on Aug. 5 and 9; Martha Graham and Charles Weidman on Aug. 6 and 10. Each group of artists will present the same program in both performances.

Cape Ann Exhibitions

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

Two outstanding art personalities of the North Shore are represented in memoriam in the recently opened summer salon of the North Shore Arts Association in East Gloucester. They are Hugh H. Breckenridge and Yarnall Abbott, Philadelphians both, but on the North Shore active respectively in Gloucester and Rockport.

Represented by two semi-abstract, brilliantly colored harbor compositions and a semi-pointillistic still-life, the art of Breckenridge is revealed in two interim stages between realism and abstraction. Throughout, however, is felt his delight in vivid primary pigments.

Abbott, on the other hand, worked with a more somber, brooding palette. "Summer Storm" is typical of this trend, with its frame buildings against a great blue-black cloud edged with lurid lighter cloud masses that throw an eerie light on façades and dories, catching in black silhouette the figures of two fishermen.

Entirely different in feeling is the work of Umberto Romano, whose three-figure composition, "Aunt Carrie," proves one of the few striking canvases. Romano uses soft folds with a hardness of effect that is startling. The rounded forms of his figures are satiric rather than sentimental, the hardness of their shapes working from viewpoint to palette. Less hard is a black-and-white study of a tree, in which, nevertheless, the artist preserves his sculptural interest in rolling forms.

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As the exhibition presents oils, water colors and black-and-whites, it is interesting to trace an artist's work through the different media. Just as Romano shows a basic leaning toward the sculptural, whether with brush or pencil, so William Meyerowitz carries from etching to canvas another personal viewpoint. When he paints he uses brown outlines with an emphasis on drawing, not as a sculptor draws for strength of form, but as a painter draws, for more linear effect. No outlines are sharp, and nothing is hard. His work, in fact, has a flexibility wholly lacking in that of Romano.

Meyerowitz's "Mending the Nets," another outstanding canvas, with many fishermen grouped against dock buildings and city, is a poetic pyramiding of colors in tones of rust red, dull yellow, blue, and a modulant brown.

Theresa Bernstein, his wife, whose art is keyed to much the same palette, offers a piquant character-color study in "Gloucester Children," whose solemn and wistful brown eyes set a pigmental tempo.

Figure compositions and portraits range from technical experiments and characterizations to the stilted formal type that is neither art nor photography.

Water color scores another high in Eliot O'Hara's color study of forms, "Erosion, Death Valley," an anomaly—a realistic abstraction developed in western earth tones of saffron, rust brown, and blue-white.

The black-and-whites this year are given a wall of their own.

The still-life is less in evidence, and more trite, except in such basically textile conceptions as Edith Longstreth Wood's "Gladioli" and Emma Fordyce MacRae's "Figure From Quimper."

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As usual the exhibition is rich in the hardy perennial type of contributor, including Aldro T. Hibbard, Charles and Emile Gruppe, W. Lester Stevens, who offers vigorous scenes from the Gaspé, and Anthony Thième.

Sculpture, however, is scarce and lacking in variety, with heads and small figurines the only entries. Exhibitors in this section include Philip Sears, Mildred K. Titus, Eleanor Mellon, Walker Hancock, Margaret French Cresson, Katherine Lane, and Helen Sahler.

More workmanlike in its general impression than the North Shore Arts Association's summer salon, the first half of the eighteenth annual exhibition staged by the Rockport Art Association has less dross.

The flavor of the show is that of a serious, often an experimenal art, not always achieving its objective, but rescued by personal viewpoints from the monotony of the mediocre.

In neither exhibition are there so many interesting newcomers as there were last year, although the Rockport annual presents a painter of ability in Susumu Hirota, whose two canvases, "Village—Evening" and "Still-Life," reveal his power as a colorist. The former painting with its well-placed spottings of vivid fall foliage, unfolds the panoramic sweep of valley and hill confronting a lone horseman as he rides the crest of a country road.

There is gratifying variety both in choice of subject matter and in pigmentation. George T. LeBoutillier, for example, is Hirota's opposite in color range. His "Abandoned Quarry," with its patterning of rocks, trees, quarry shack and smoke stack, is developed in tan grays, grayish greens, and pale gray-blue. The all-over pattern, however, lacks focal accent. Every part of the canvas is equal in tonal value to every other part.

Different again is Harrison Cady's illustration-like water color triptych, a panorama of "Rockport Harbor." Nothing is omitted. Every house is where it should be, and in net relation to the harbor and its piers. Boats of all kinds rest in the harbor, while on the land the artist paints, the villagers plod homeward, and boys and dogs run hither and yon. It is a fresh, gay bit of realism that should please two opposite types—the man who likes his art neat and accurate, and the man who delights in the whimsical.

The still-life is also varied, ranging from the juicy color of the Hirota canvas to the dry, brittle realism of Samuel F. Hershey's "Social Significance," and on to the strongly contrasting blues and whites of Elizabeth Okie Paxton's "Display," in which the white-draped bust of a mannequin is used as background for play of vari-colored light. Everything is artificial from the figure to the flowers.

The black-and-whites as usual occupy a gallery of their own, and like the oils and water colors give the impression of having come from the studio rather than the dealer's sanctum. This feeling is heightened by the presence of many excellent little pencil sketches of everything from nudes to landscapes. Prints also abound. To the fore in the black-and-white section are Ann Brockman, whose "Moonlight" is especially effective, Alice Harold Murphy, William C. McNulty, and Lester G. Hornby.

* * *

New this year in Rockport is the Contemporary Gallery, a venture in a studio barn, reached through a little alley from the main thoroughfare, and yielding a fine view of the water.

Topical, proletarian notes, absent from the Rockport and Gloucester annuals, crop out here, although by and large the exhibition, which will be changed every three weeks, draws upon much the same contributing personnel.

Ann Brockman is represented by a spirited little marine, "Storm," in which big combing waves dwarf the huddled village background. A juicy still-life by Esther Williams, the playful stage-set quality of Sidney Raynes' "Lighthouse," southern character jottings by Henry Botkin, and a lanky figure distortion of a musician by John Huntington provide interesting material.

Ravinia Festival Opening

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

That symphonic music is highly popular in the Chicago suburbs that lie on the northern shores of Lake Michigan was made evident in the multitude that crowded into the pavilion when the Ravinia Festival opened its doors for the summer concerts on June 30—a multitude that was not apparently discouraged by a heavy rainstorm. As in previous seasons the Chicago Symphony Orchestra provided the music and Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, made his first appearance in the direction of it.

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It was clearly to be perceived that Mr. Rodzinski was master of the situation; that he knew what he wanted from the orchestra and knew, equally, how to obtain it. The visitor emphasized emotion and drama in his readings of Beethoven's Third "Leonore" Overture, which lends itself readily to fervidity of interpretation, and of the First Symphony by Brahms, which is less adaptable to dramatic treatment. Nevertheless, Mr. Rodzinski brought forth great intensity of expression in his presentation of Brahms's music, which the orchestra played, too, with quite remarkable comprehension of its conductor's desire to eschew the respectable serenity which frequently is considered to be the correct Brahms tradition. Not less admirable was the performance of the second series of orchestral fragments from Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé," brilliantly read and brilliantly performed.

Mr. Rodzinski made a graceful gesture in the direction of local music-makers by performing for the first time a Passacaglia and Fugue by Gardner Read, a young Evanston composer who came somewhat into prominence by winning the prize for a symphony offered in 1937 by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York. Mr. Read's composition on the Ravinia program was originally a piece for organ, music which evidently, and perhaps naturally, had been suggested by similar works by Bach. If his Passacaglia and Fugue paid but little testimony to Mr. Read's originality, they were eloquent as to his ingenuity and orchestral skill. The music was expertly scored and expertly played.

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Local novelties have included two new ballets which the Federal Theater branch of WPA is presenting in Chicago. One of these, "Frankie and Johnny," based upon the ballad of the same name, owed its choregraphy to Ruth Page, who also mimed and danced the part of Frankie. An imaginative and skilled choregrapher, Miss Page has made a convincing as well as an ironic contribution to the ballet repertory. It is not easy to set forth a more or less complex story merely in mimed action, and Miss Page did well to take for her theme one of America's familiar if humble epics. Some clever and mordant music was supplied by Jerome Moross, who also provided the score of "American Pattern," which Miss Page offered at the Civic Opera House last year and which she repeated on this program.

The other ballet, entitled "Behind the Mask," was the production of Grace and Kurt Graff, who have lately been coming to the front in Chicago's dance activities. The work, which had its first performance on this occasion, has, like Miss Page's "Frankie and Johnny," its ironic implications, but the often graceful and even dramatic movements in that piece were replaced in the Graffs' ballet by the jerky and machine-like motions that are regarded by choregraphic modernists as a natural secession from the elegance and mere charm of the classic dance.

'As You Like It' at Florence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

The fourth Florentine Festival closed with open-air performances in the Boboli Gardens of Shakespeare's "As You Like It" and of Wagner's "Walküre."

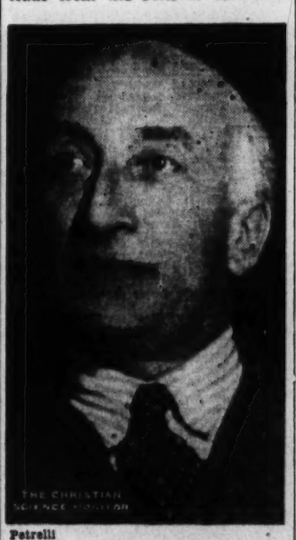
The Shakespearean piece was under the scenic direction of Jacques Copeau, who chose a site for the performance in the Cortile del Bacchino just inside the Boboli Gardens. The walls of the Pitti Palace rose cliff-like at the side, and the covered corridor which leads from the Pitti to the Uffizi Galleries formed the background. The utilization of these existent architectural features and the construction of the necessary additions were carried out with the collaboration of the architect Ivo Lambertini. A leafy knoll was introduced for the woodland scenes; and, by the skillful employment of lights for accenting or blacking out, a setting capable of wide variations and modification was obtained.

The translation used had been prepared by Paola Ojetti, daughter of Ugo Ojetti, of the Italian Academy. Ildebrando Pizzetti had written some charming incidental music for the piece. There was also a group of dancers from the Gunther School of Monaco, under the direction of Maya Lex.

"Die Walküre" was sung in German by German singers, under the direction of Karl Elmendorff. The tree-girt slopes of the Sundial Theater in the Boboli Gardens, adapted under the scenic direction of Dr. Oskar Walleck, superintendent of Bavarian State Theaters, afforded a striking setting. It was said that this was the first time, in either Germany or Italy, that this opera had been presented in the open air.

The chief roles were sung by Eyvind (Siegmund), Ludwig Weber (Hunding), Josef Herrmann (Wotan), Vierica Ursuleac (Sieglinde), Gertrud Rünger (Brünnhilde) and Luise Willer (Fricka).

The final event of the festival was the production of D'Annunzio's drama, "La Figlia di Jorio." The leading parts were taken by Maria Melata (Mila di Codra), Annibile Betrone (Lazaro di Rolo), Filippo Scelzi (Aligi) and Emilia Varini (Candia della Leonessa), under the direction of Giovacchino Forzano. The performances, in the Teatro Comunale, drew big audiences.



Petrelli

Jacques Copeau

Who Staged "As You Like It" at the Florence Festival

Views of a Dramatist

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. Somerset Maugham is a surprising person. It is customary for people to view with some degree of fondness an occupation in which they have sufficiently distinguished themselves to acquire both fame and fortune. Yet Mr. Maugham, the author of several of the most successful comedies of the last 20 years, finds the writing of plays more boring than an electric drill.

Mr. Maugham himself is more than a little cynical. He could hardly complain therefore if we were to note with some emphasis that his last two plays—"For Services Rendered" and "Sheppey" — though helped by casts of considerable brilliance, have been commercial—as distinct from artistic—failures. But such an observation, true enough in itself, would be unjust in its implications. For there is no reason to doubt Mr. Maugham's accuracy in reading his own emotions when he indicates that in the period of his most resounding and triumphant popularity the world of the active theater wearied him almost beyond the point of endurance. He would, he says, go to extreme lengths in order to avoid having to pass down a street in which one of his own plays was being produced.

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Mr. Maugham dislikes collaboration, and of all forms of artistic collaboration, the drama is one of the most intense. He is annoyed with the airs that some directors' give themselves. Sir Gerald du Maurier, for example, a very good director, as Mr. Maugham admits, used to say that he took no interest in producing a play unless he could partly rewrite it. Actors, too, he feels, like to think that they can get out of a play things that the author never put in. But, on the whole, Mr. Maugham agrees that he has received good service from the players who have appeared for him. In his autobiography, recently published, he gives especially high praise to Mr. C. V. France, who took the part of the unperceptive father in "For Services Rendered." Mr. France, who has acted for Mr. Maugham many times, has always succeeded to a hairsbreadth in interpreting his author's meaning.

But Mr. Maugham has not merely a constitutional objection to the necessary conditions of the drama; he has also a certain contempt for the sort of play that the conventions of the age have impelled him to write. Ibsen and Mr. Bernard Shaw have between them made the play of ideas the most reputable branch of the modern theater; and the play of ideas is something that Mr. Maugham dislikes. He believes that the theater is a place which by its very constitution, is unfitted for the transmission of clear, connected, logical, and convincing thought. An audience feels; thinking is by no means its long suit. Moreover, a play of ideas is rendered old-fashioned when those ideas succeed. Mr. Maugham holds that no one today can derive enjoyment from a performance of "A Doll's House." He would have no sympathy with those people who say that it all depends on the performance.

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Moreover, the contemporary play is—in the main—written in prose; and Mr. Maugham believes that a play, in order to survive down the ages, should be written in verse. Nevertheless, he gives, as his chief advice to playwrights, the injunctions to stick to the point and to cut and prune unmercifully. Yet no dramatist was ever more discursive than Shakespeare; and his luxuriance is one of his greatest virtues. It would seem that Mr. Maugham's instructions do not apply to what he himself considers to be the highest kind of drama.

But of even the highest kind of drama he is not excessive in praise. The form of the drama, he says, seems to make it impossible to write a perfect play. But he thinks that certain novels and short stories might aspire to that qualification. Unfortunately, Mr. Maugham gives no instances of what he means. In the light of his general thesis that the best English prose ever written is that of Swift and Dryden, because it is smooth, lucid, and even, one may assume that Mr. Maugham's admiration is given to works that lack defects rather than to those with positive merits. Only so can one account for his tacit depreciation of "Macbeth" and "Hamlet."

Dublin to Hold Drama Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Dublin will be en fête during the greater part of August. For the first time in its history, the Abbey Theater will hold a drama festival of two weeks, beginning Aug. 6.

The Abbey opened its regular season in July, and is presenting many of the plays which will be included in the festival. The repertory will illustrate the development of the Irish Theater movement from its earliest days, toward the close of the last century, up to the opening of the Abbey in 1905 and down to the present.

Plays to be revived will include Yeats's "Kathleen - ni - Houlihan," Shaw's "The Shewing-Up of Blanco Posnet," Lady Gregory's "Damer's Gold," T. C. Murray's "Maurice Harte," Lennox Robinson's "Church Street," and Denis Johnston's "The Moon in the Yellow River." During Horse Show Week, it had been planned to revive "Juno and the Paycock" with "The Invincibles," last season's success by Frank O'Connor and Hugh Hunt. The O'Casey play has, however, been withdrawn on account of the recent passing on of P. J. Carolan, who had replaced, in the role of the "Paycock," Barry Fitzgerald when the latter went to Hollywood.

Each morning of the festival, in the Aberdeen Hall, Gresham Hotel, there will be a lecture dealing with some phase of the development of the Irish Theater.

The Dublin Gate Theater will open its season on Aug. 1. It is celebrating its tenth anniversary.

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Heavy Purchasing In Cotton Cloth And Prices Rise

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Another spurt of buying swept through primary cotton gray goods markets this week, reviving the trading activity which had lagged somewhat immediately after the holiday. Sales totals for the week soared above 50,000,000 yards, again accounting for more than two weeks' output from the looms on those types of goods which were active.

Prices began to move upward all along the line as manufacturers, having cleaned out their surplus stock of made-up goods, began to insist on prices more nearly equal to production cost. Most of the active constructions advanced an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard during the week.

U. S. Cotton Estimate

It was the Government's estimate of the cotton acreage which touched off the new buying movement. Friday, when the Government announced that the cotton acreage total would probably be less than 27,000,000 acres in all, the crop statisticians began immediately to figure a 1938 crop of not more than 12,000,000 bales, and perhaps not more than 10,000,000 bales. This led to renewed firmness in raw cotton futures.

Cotton gray goods buyers decided there is slight chance of the market seeing much lower levels. Consequently, many of them came into the market to cover their early Fall requirements, and trading went forward quite actively on a wide variety of goods.

Sheetings were especially active and prices on them were marked up in nearly every case. Total sales by the sheeting mills for the week were estimated at fully 20,000,000 yards and perhaps more. Sheeting prices have tended to lag behind print cloth prices on comparable numbers, but they caught up this week after many of the more active sheeting constructions had been advanced a quarter of a cent a yard.

Print cloths were reported to have sold during the week to an aggregate volume of 35,000,000 yards or more for deliveries extending through July and August and sometimes into September. Many of the standard constructions advanced an eighth of a cent a yard and some moved up a quarter. Odd constructions and odd widths were sold in greater volume this week and usually at slightly better prices.

Standard 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s were sold in large quantities at 4⅝ to 4¾ cents, though the first of last week they were moving at 4½ cents. The 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares proved another very popular print cloth construction and sold to an aggregate of several million yards during the week at prices ranging between 6⅝ to 6¾ cents.

Broadcloths Active

Sharp improvement was seen in the movement of carded broadcloths, which sold in large quantities at 5¼ cents for 36½-inch 5 yard 80x60s after this number had been traded rather actively early in the week at 5⅛ cents. The 37-inch 4.10 yard 100x60s sold in smaller quantity at 6⅝ cents.

Drills began to experience a better volume of demand, and the leading makes were moved up toward the close of the week a quarter of a cent a yard. There was also a smart call for filling sateens, which sold on a basis of 7¼ cents for 37½-inch 4.37 yard 64x104s, while the 4.70 yard 64x88s brought 6¼ cents.

An active demand for osnaburgs was reported, but more goods were being taken by the apparel trades for sweatshirts and the new stylish hopsacking than were being bought by the bag makers. The 40-inch 2.05 yard goods moved at 7⅝ cents, and the 30-inch 7 ounce goods for 6½ cents, and the 40-inch 3.50 yard for 4¼ cents.

Tobacco cloths were moving moderately well and some mills were getting 27½ cents a pound for the various constructions of this type.

The fine goods division seemed to fare rather well during the week, and sales totals were at least enough to more than equal the past two weeks output of the fine goods looms at the present curtailed rate.

Cotton marquisettes were rather slow, but there was business done in piques, both the carded variety and the combed goods. Prices did not change on these two type of fabrics, but on combed broadcloths there was an advance to 9¾ cents a yard on both the 128x68s and the 136x60s. Slub yarn broadcloths, which were in large demand sold at 10½ cents.

There has been an active business done on all sorts of fancies, and off-standard cloths on which there was little or no price competition, and mills found it possible to get a slight profit.

U. S. Smelting to Enter High-Grade Zinc Field

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., a leading producer of lead and silver, has announced its entry in the high-grade zinc field.

Heretofore the company's concentrates mined at the Bingham properties near Salt Lake City, Utah, were sold to the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. Under a new arrangement the concentrates will be refined by Anaconda for U. S. Smelting and sold by the latter.

Stocks of Lead Show Gain During Past Month

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of lead on hand in the United States as of June 1 totaled 244,191 short tons, against 235,774 May 1 and 189,963 June 1, 1937, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

Stocks of refined pig lead on June 1 amounted to 150,760 short tons, against 143,507 the previous month and 108,641 a year ago.

U. S. Gold, Silver Output Near Record

By the Associated Press

Washington

Production of gold and silver in the United States last year approached record totals.

Figures on 1937 output, announced by the mint, showed 4,804,540 ounces of gold were produced, which was within 83,000 ounces of the record set in 1915. Because the price of gold was raised in 1934 from $20.67 per ounce to $35, the value of the 1937 output, $168,158,900, was $67,000,000 higher than in 1915.

Silver production totaled 71,941,794 ounces worth $55,646,978, compared with the record in 1915 of 74,961,075 ounces worth $37,397,300. Silver was valued in 1937 at 77.35 cents per ounce, which was the special price paid by the Treasury for newly mined domestic silver. This year the Treasury is paying only 64.64 cents.

California led in gold production with 1,169,491 ounces and Idaho topped the silver producers with 19,556,118 ounces.

Reciprocal Trade Accord Is Nearing With Venezuela

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The State Department added Venezuela today to the countries with which it is negotiating trade agreements.

Secretary Hull set Aug. 6 as the closing date for submission of briefs regarding items in the proposed treaty. Public hearings will begin Aug. 15.

Satisfaction was voiced at the State Department over the announcement because of the growing trade between the two nations. Although imports from Venezuela declined slightly in 1937, American exports almost doubled from $24,079,000 to $46,470,000.

Department officials said the summer of 1938 would be a historic one for Mr. Hull's rapidly developing trade program.

Heat or no heat, negotiations with Great Britain and Canada are being pushed so that signatures to an agreement with the former country may be affixed early in August.

The accord with Canada, officials believe, should follow a few weeks later.

When the pact with the United Kingdom is signed, the reciprocal agreements will embrace 60 per cent of America's foreign trade.

An agreement with Turkey may be reached before the end of the summer. It is being negotiated in Ankara between Turkish officials and a delegation sent from the State Department.

Negotiations with Argentina, Australia and Uruguay are in preliminary stages. Discussions also are going on with Ecuador.

The trade agreements gradually are spreading over all of Latin America. The accord with Great Britain will bring in additional Western Hemisphere territory, such as the British West Indies and British Honduras.

Nine agreements have been concluded with Latin American states, 17 with all states.

Motorists' Tax Bill for Year 1938 Nearly $1,000,000,000; A New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American gasoline tax sky-rocket reached a record height of nearly $1,000,000,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, according to the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

The 30,000,000 motorists in the nation paid an average of more than $30 in gasoline taxes to the Federal and State governments during the fiscal year just ended, an amount approximately twice what they paid in the pre-depression years prior to 1929.

For a majority of the nation's motorists whose incomes are less than $30 a week, the gasoline tax burden is equal to one week's wages annually, the committee points out.

In 1927 gasoline tax collections in the United States stood at approximately one-quarter of a billion dollars, or an average of about $11 per motor vehicle. Since then a number of states have increased their tax rates, and the federal government in 1932 inaugurated a "temporary" duplicating levy of 1c per gallon. The average overall gasoline tax in the United States now adds more than one-third to the retail price.

The motorists' annual gasoline tax bill, says the committee, is now equivalent to approximately two-thirds of the total value of all the crude petroleum produced in the United States.

Commercial Loans $56,000,000 Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks slumped again in the week ended July 6.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported a decline of $56,000,000 to $3,880,000,000 in their business loans. In the preceding week, these loans had increased for the first time in 21 weeks. Last week business loans declined $41,000,000 in New York City, and $9,000,000 in the Chicago district. The New York decline was due primarily to repayment of a large loan by United States Steel Corporation.

U. S. Sugar Exports Drop 36.5 P. C. in Five Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first five months of 1938, totaled 19,549 long tons, as against 30,782 tons during the similar period last year, a decrease of 11,233 tons, or 36.5 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company.

The refined sugar exports during the January-May period of 1938 went to over 50 different countries. The United Kingdom leads with 11,982 tons, being followed by Panama and Honduras with 1,708 tons and 1,359 tone, respectively. In the previous season, the United Kingdom with 13,366 tons also headed the list, while Colombia and Panama with 9,424 tons and 1,559 tons, respectively, followed.

Sayre Deplores Trade Barriers Between States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAPERVILLE, Ill.—Maintenance of free trade between states, especially in regard to foreign goods, thereby warding off application to the states of the principle of economic nationalism was urged by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, at the Mid-west Institute of International Relations here.

The device, hit upon by some states recently, of levying inspection fees applicable only to foreign goods might have the effect of raising barriers between states and making 48 separate commercial units, a condition which would be contrary to the American Constitution, he pointed out to the peace advocates gathered here from 24 states. The institute is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and the Congregational Christian Council for Social Action.

Commercial Barrier

The inspection fee, he pointed out, was supposed to cover only the cost of inspection but it actually covered many times this amount, thus, in effect putting up a commercial barrier. If spread in many states this new device would strike at one of the fundamental cornerstones of the Constitution, he said, and urged that those working for world peace and against economic nationalism watch this recent development.

The main burden of his address was an analysis of foreign commercial policies and a plea for international trade in order to preserve world peace. The future of the world depends, in part, on whether the United States ultimately adhered to a policy of strengthened international trade and commercial liberalism or followed the pathway of out-and-out economic isolation.

Though economic nationalism has been tightening its belt on one nation after another, it has also shown itself to be a very costly program, Mr. Sayre pointed out, and declared that economic self-sufficiency could not possibly be obtained without a degree of regimentation and arbitrary bureaucratic control.

"It is self-evident that the further a nation goes in shutting out desirable foreign products and supplanting them with home production of goods which the nation is economically or geographically unfitted to produce," declared Mr. Sayre, "the more staggering become the costs, and the more intense becomes the downward pressure upon the nation's standard of living."

Must Export Goods

If the United States were to adopt a national policy of economic self-sufficiency it would mean a complete economic re-organization, Mr. Sayre pointed out. Our country must normally sell abroad, he said, about three fifths of its cotton crop, one fifth of its wheat, two fifths of its leaf tobacco, a third of its lard, a third of its rice, almost half of its dried fruits, as well as enormous quantities of automobiles, agricultural and other machinery, typewriters, radios, and the like. "Every loss of a foreign market," Mr. Sayre said, "means reduced American employment, reduced domestic purchasing power, economic dislocation and suffering."

Increased international trade, on the other hand, means increased national wealth and an enrichment of national life. Moreover, Mr. Sayre declared that without increasing international trade, there can be no lasting world peace, since economic nationalism is the way to war.

Food Costs 1.3 P. C. Higher in 4 Weeks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Food costs increased 1.3 per cent during the month ended June 14, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Isador Lubin, commissioner of the bureau, said this was due chiefly to a 5.7 per cent increase in the prices of certain fresh fruits and vegetables. Potato and apple prices advanced substantially.

Current food costs are 23.5 per cent higher than in June, 1933, the bureau reported, but are 22.7 per cent lower than the level for June, 1929.

Chromium Smelting Plant To Be Built at the 'Soo'

MONTREAL (CP)—Leo H. Timmins, President of Chromium Mining & Smelting Corporation, Limited, announced following a meeting of directors that a smelter will be prepared for early commercial production of a new material for the alloy steel industry at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

In order to finance the change and supply working capital, he said a plan of financing is being worked out. This will require application for supplementary letters patent to increase the authorized share capital of the company by 1,000,000 shares, from the present 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 no-par-value shares.

Wheat Crop Second Largest On Record; 967,412,000 Bu.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government loans to support wheat prices became a certainty when the Federal Crop Reporting Board estimated that the 1938 crop would total 967,412,000 bushels — second largest yield on record.

The farm law provides for mandatory loans to farmers when the July estimate exceeds the normal domestic and export needs of about 750,000,000 bushels. The loans are designed to enable farmers to hold their grain off the market until prices are better.

The indicated yield of the bread grain this year falls only 41,000,000 bushels short of the record crop of 1915.

Rate Near Minimum

On the basis of present prices, the loan rate must be between about 59 and 85 cents a bushel. However, officials have indicated that it will be close to the minimum. Such a rate would compare with an average of 69 cents a bushel which farmers received for wheat on June 15, according to a government survey.

The loan, which probably will be announced late this week, will be available to farmers co-operating with this year's farm programs. It will be made on wheat stored in commercial warehouses and in approved granaries on farms.

The crop report forecast a wheat surplus that may surpass the 373,000,000 bushels in 1932, the largest on record. Officials have estimated the surplus from the 1937 crop at 200,000,000 bushels. This old wheat, added to the apparent excess of this year's crop, would give a total surplus of more than 400,000,000 bushels.

Commenting on the surplus outlook, H. R. Tolley, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, declared, "we've got to export some wheat, somehow." He said administration officials were considering "every possible means" of expanding exports, which during the past 12 months totaled about 85,000,000 bushels.

The administrator said proposals to subsidize exports had been considered, but that no decision had been made.

To Restrict Planting

Mr. Tolley also asserted the wheat estimate made it mandatory that the AAA invoke crop control provisions of the farm law to restrict planting for next year's crop to possibly 55,000,000 acres. This would compare with about 79,500,000 acres seeded for this year's crop. Announcement of the acreage program must be made before Saturday.

A corn crop of 2,482,102,000 bushels was indicated. If this estimate is borne out by the August report it may be necessary, officials said, to hold a referendum in the commercial corn belt to determine whether growers there favor marketing quotas.

Under a quota system, which would require approval of two thirds of the farmers voting, growers would have to store a certain percentage of their corn or pay stiff penalty taxes.

Mr. Tolley said weather conditions during the next two weeks would determine whether quotas might be necessary.

Winter wheat production this year was placed at 715,425,000 bushel, compared with 760,623,000 indicated a month ago, 685,102,000 last year, and 546,396,000, the ten-year average.

Indicated Spring wheat production was 251,987,000 bushels, compared with 188,891,000 last year, and 206,494,000, the ten-year average.

Indicated production of durum wheat was 33,376,000 bushels, compared with 27,791,000 last year, and 40,085,000, the ten-year average.

Other Spring wheat indicated production was 218,611,000 bushels, compared with 161,100,000 last year, and 166,410,000, the ten-year average.

Estimates on Other Crops

Indicated production of other crops, with comparisons for last year and the 1927-36 ten-year average, follow:

Oats—1,093,829,000 bushels, compared with 1,146,258,000 and 1,042,461,000.

Barley—239,375,000 bushels, compared with 219,635,000 and 234,895,000.

Rye—51,327,000 bushels, compared with 55,138,000 last month, 49,449,000 and 36,454,000.

Flaxseed—7,631,000 bushels, compared with 6,974,000 and 13,751,000.

Rice—53,330,000 bushels, compared with 53,004,000 and 42,304,000.

Hay (Tame)—79,488,000 tons, compared with 73,785,000 and 69,754,000.

Beans (Dry Edible) — 13,559,000 bags of 100 pounds, compared with 15,839,000 and 12,053,000.

Potatoes—386,660,000 bushels, compared with 393,289,000 and 369,693,000.

Sweet Potatoes—82,417,000 bushels, compared with 75,393,000 and 70,274,000.

Tobacco — 1,496,644,000 pounds, compared with 1,553,405,000 and 1,325,243,000.

Sugar Beets—10,785,000 tons, compared with 8,749,000 and 8,383,000.

Hops—39,310,000 pounds, compared with 44,399,000 and 32,753,000.

Apples—134,394,000 bushels, compared with 210,673,000 and 150,728,000.

Peaches—53,651,000 bushels, compared with 50,920,000 last month, 59,724,000 and 52,498,000.

Pears—31,049,000 bushels, compared with 29,548,000 last month, 59,548,000 and 24,326,000.

Grapes—2,465,000 tons, compared with 2,777,000 and 2,197,000.

Executives Meet To Discuss Rail Rates With ICC

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—State governors, rail and industrial leaders are meeting in Buffalo for an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on a rail rate differential between northern and southern states.

Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama, chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, an early arrival, declared "we want to eliminate factional differences."

The ICC will open July 12 a continuation of the hearing begun last spring at Birmingham, Ala., at that time southern states entered a complaint that charges for certain items shipped from the south to eastern states were more than the rates charged for the same items shipped into southern territory.

Governor Graves declared "anything that is good for us is good for the entire country. We want to eliminate factional differences, bring about absolutely free and fair interchange of goods between states and put the United States in a better position to combat foreign competition."

Mr. Graves was asked whether he didn't think lower wages in the South gave southern manufacturers an advantage over those in the North and whether he didn't think higher freight rates acted as a partial counterbalance.

"The wage-and-hour law, sponsored by northerners, eliminates that difference," he replied. "Our wage rate minimums are the same as in the North and I am heartily in favor of the law, providing our rail rates are reduced so that we can compete on an equal basis with the North."

Governor Lehman of New York and Governor M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana are expected at Thursday's session and Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey at Friday's.

Virginia Coal Producers Find Cost $2.2104 a Ton

WASHINGTON (AP)—Coal producers board of District 7, embracing the southern counties of West Virginia, and part of Virginia, reported to the bituminous coal commission it found $2.2104 a ton as the adjusted weighted average cost of production.

The commission is approaching the end of its hearings on cost data in the Appalachian field preliminary to the re-establishment of minimum prices.

Spencer Shoe Deficit

Spencer Shoe Corporation shows a deficit of $102,782.66 after taxes for the six months ended May 28, 1938, as compared with net income of $222,801.23 for the six-month period ended May 29, 1937. The corporation listed gross sales, less discounts and allowances, at $3,559,883 for the 1938 period as compared with $4,842,371 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exchange Reports Substantial Drop In Short Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—Disclosing for the first time in history the extent of the short interest in individual stocks, the New York Stock Exchange reported a total short account of 1,050,164 shares as of June 30 as compared with 1,343,573 shares at the end of May.

A cross-section view of the short position in leading stocks indicated the short sellers covered their contracts actively during June, the latter part of which witnessed sharply rising prices.

In U. S. Steel the short account at the close of June was 69,300 shares against 86,548 shares at the end of May; General Motors 41,057 against 68,987; General Electric 27,223 against 46,182; Chrysler 99,290 against 102,051 and Westinghouse 30,990 against 40,832.

Disclosure of short figures on individual issues was decided upon by the exchange as a step in its own and in the Security & Exchange Commission's moves more rigidly to control this form of speculative trading.

Last January the SEC decreed that short sales could be made only at prices at least 12½ cents a share (⅛ point) above the previous sale.

United Fruit Profit Lower in 6 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Estimated profit of United Fruit Company for the six months ended June 30 was $5,550,000, before taxes, compared with a profit of $7,592,000 the first half of 1937.

Estimated profit for the June quarter was $3,024,000, before taxes, against profit of $2,526,000 the preceding quarter and $4,196,000 the corresponding quarter of 1937.

Per share earnings on this basis would be $1.91 for the six months against $2.62 in the comparable period last year, and $1.04 in the second quarter compared with $1.44 in 1937.

Trade Failures at Lowest Level Since November '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial and industrial failures declined 23 per cent from the previous week during the week ended July 7, Dun and Bradstreet reported.

Total failures dipped to 187 in the latest week compared with 242 last week and 108 during the same period last year.

The sharp curtailment in insolvencies, the result partly of the holiday, carried the total to the lowest level since November, 1937.

Transue & Williams Loss

Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corp., Alliance, Ohio, reported net loss of $61,917 for the three months ended June 30 against a profit of $61,085 in the like 1937 period. Six months loss was $130,136 against profit last year of $139,435.

Ikeda Sees Japan Able to Finance War Successfully

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—With the recent appointment of Mr. Seihin Ikeda as concurrently Minister of Finance and Minister of Commerce and Industry, Japan has acquired an economic dictator of the stature of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht in Germany. Mr. Ikeda has to finance a war, while Dr. Schacht has been obliged to finance preparation for war; but the two tasks are not essentially dissimilar. In both cases it is necessary to strike a balance between the insatiable demands of war industries for raw materials and the interests of export trade; war and preparation for war, in the long run, are both paid for by sacrifices on the part of the consumer.

Seihin Ikeda acquired a notable reputation in financial circles as managing director of the vast Mitsui interests, the largest concentration of capital in Japan. He is a Harvard graduate (it is a curious coincidence that Harvard men, Ikeda and T. V. Soong, are in charge of the wartime financial destinies both of Japan and of China), and he has derived many of his views on finance and economics from American and British sources. On visiting him in his house in a Tokyo residential quarter, I was struck by the English atmosphere of his reception room, with its open fireplace and a copy of The Times of London lying on a table.

Fosters Liberal Policy

The House of Mitsui, with its vast ramifications of control, extending to banking, mining, factories, shipping, foreign and domestic trade, has been anathema not only to Japan's vigorously repressed Communists and extreme radicals, but also to the much less repressed and more formidable apostles of extreme nationalism. Mr. Ikeda, a thoughtful and well-read man, was deeply impressed as well as shocked when his predecessor as chief director of the Mitsui interests, Baron Takuma Dan, was shot by a fanatical young nationalist early in 1932. He remarked on this occasion:

"There are few things more formidable than the movement of serious young men who do not aim at getting rich."

His influence helped to bring about a somewhat more liberal policy in the direction of the Mitsui affairs. Some of the closely held shares were sold to the wider public and a part of the profits was donated to a foundation for the support of scientific and public welfare objectives. This was rather an innovation in the Orient, where the benevolence of millionaires usually stops within the limit of their own family connections.

Mr. Ikeda retired from the service of the House of Mitsui after the Feb. 26 outbreak, in 1936. In the following year he served for a time as President of the Bank of Japan. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he became a member of the Cabinet Advisory Council. Now, at the age of 71, he has become the virtual economic dictator of the country, combining the portfolios of Finance and of Commerce and Industry.

Relaxing 'Red Tape'

Hitherto these two Ministries, because of their professional interests, have often been at odds. The Ministry of Finance, intent on preserving the stability of the yen by cutting imports to a minimum, often refused the necessary permits for transfers of foreign currency which were needed to pay for raw materials which the Ministry of Commerce and Industry wished to have imported, in order to promote foreign trade.

One of Mr. Ikeda's most difficult tasks, as he recognized in an interview which he gave soon after assuming office, is simultaneously to relax the red tape which has often held up the purchase of necessary raw materials and to make sure that these materials are used for the manufacture of export goods, which will replenish Japan's depleted stocks of foreign exchange. Hitherto there have been too many loopholes and leaks in the control symtem.

Mr. Ikeda is introducing a so-called "linking" system, under which manufacturers' organizations, or individual manufacturers, will obtain permits for the import of a specified amount of cotton, wool, bristles, rubber, etc., on the strict condition that they show satisfactory results in the exportation of textile and woolen goods, brushes, rubber shoes, bicycle tires, etc., to foreign countries. The 18 per cent decline in Japan's export trade, compared with last year, is a danger signal which Mr. Ikeda has been quick to heed.

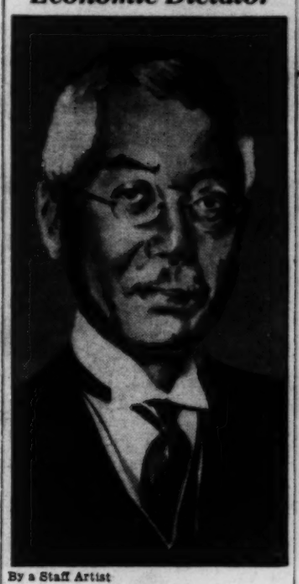
Channeling Foreign Trade

Another problem which is claiming its share of Mr. Ikeda's attention is that of redistricting exports to countries like Manchukuo and China, whose currencies are of no value in international trade. Japanese traders have naturally been inclined to make the most of the privileged position which the Japanese Army has created for them, first in Manchukuo, more recently in North and Central China.

Neither Manchukuo nor Chinese currency is of much value if Japan wants to buy, let us say, rubber and tin from Malaya or oil and cotton from America. So plans are being worked out for giving Manchukuo and China a secondary place in the export scheme of things, for pushing, so far as possible, exports to countries with currencies which possess international value.

Sacrifices there must be; but Japan's Dr. Schacht is convinced that, with skillful maneuvering, Japan's currency can be kept at its present value, war needs can be satisfied and export trade sustained. Mr. Ikeda believes that those foreign observers who foresee an economic and financial collapse in Japan are greatly underestimating the country's untapped reserves of strength.

Economic Dictator



By a Staff Artist

Mr. Seihin Ikeda

Japanese Minister of Finance and of Commerce and Industry

Motor Industry, Less Gloomy, Is 'Marking Time'

DETROIT (AP)—The motorcar industry correctly may be said to be "marking time," as it gets into the second half of 1938.

That the year thus far has been one of disappointment to producer and distributor is admitted by heads of both manufacturing and merchandising divisions. It is significant, however, that actually there is less gloom among the makers and sellers of motor vehicles than at any time during the last seven or eight months.

This may be explained by citing several factors vital to the health of industry:

Retail sales have continued at a steadier level into the summer than most producers and distributors expected; the merchandising division has its inventories in good shape; production has been controlled entirely by consumer requirement and the used car load is causing less irritation.

All this, say authoritative observers, means that when the 1939 selling season gets under way, the dealers will not be burdened with overstocks of current models. Many will still have more second hand vehicles than they want but dealer association executives believe that any improvement in car demand will be felt in the used car market as well as in facory deliveries.

It is an interesting tradition of the motorcar industry that it always has worked its way out of the slumps largely through its own efforts. The industry's leaders claimed that motorcar manufacturing and distribution figured to a great degree in the upturn that began in 1935 and reached its top with an output of 5,100,000 cars and trucks last year.

These same authorities, while disavowing any thoughts of another 5,000,000-unit year in the immediate future, say that the brakes they placed upon production and the continued drive against used car accumulations will be rewarded in the better position of both maker and dealer when new models begin coming from assembly lines in preparation for the 1939 campaign. Officially the 1938 drive starts with the National Automobile Show in New York next November.

Farish Outlines Basis of Settling Mexican Seizure

NEW YORK (AP)—W. S. Farish, president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, denied that American oil companies, whose properties in Mexico were confiscated, are discussing a settlement on the basis of reduced values and payment in oil over a period of years.

His statement, issued in reply to such reports from Washington, said, however, the companies have "suggested to the Secretary of State their willingness to discuss with Mexico a new contract" which would, among other things:

Leave them in control of their properties, assure Mexican labor a return to previous working conditions and assure the Government fiscal returns as high as those of May, 1937.

"This, in the companies' opinion, is the only basis on which the problem can be worked out to the advantage of all parties concerned," Mr. Farish said.

He denied Mexico has offered payment for the expropriated properties —"doubtless because it is unable to do so."

"Instead, it has suggested informally that it might be able to pay some compensation over a period of 10 years by selling the companies' oil from their own expropriated wells below the market price, provided the companies marketed this oil for Mexico, the companies reimbursing themselves from this discount," Mr. Farish said.

He added this would make the companies "obligatory contributor to their own spoiliation." He predicted the suggestion would fail, as previous experience indicated the "utter worthlessness of a Mexican promise of future performances."

"Mexico has undertaken a revolutionary confiscation," he continued. "This is not in the interest of Mexico or the United States. If this can be done, no foreign private property has the protection of international law.

"Mexican labor now is infinitely worse off than it was before the expropriation, and Mexican economic and social conditions have already deteriorated badly."

Diamond State Telephone

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Diamond State Telephone Company directors at Wilmington, Del., called for redemption Oct. 15 the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock at $110 a share plus dividends to the date of redemption.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL

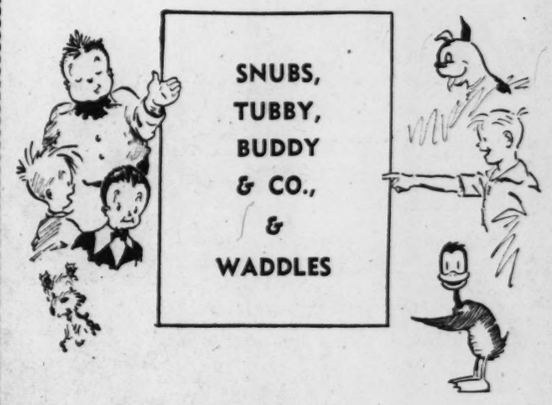
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 20
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10

EVERY DAY



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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day	1,667,630
1938 volume to date	131,692,633
1937 volume to date	236,417,562

Leading Stocks Show Fair Gains; Trading Picks Up

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The stock market turned around today and retraced most of the ground lost in the preceding session.

The upward reversal was accomplished on a larger volume than in yesterday's proceedings, which were the slowest in more than three weeks. Recoveries ran to 4 points in the fourth hour when the activity picked up. Near the final hour most leaders were not far from their best. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

Steels, motors, coppers, aircrafts and a wide assortment of specialties were in the forefront of the rightabout.

A stiffening of commodity quotations, after a poor initial showing, provided a little inspiration for the stock list. Wheat turned up as the Government prepared to put over a loan for farmers as the result of the official estimate of the second largest wheat crop on record. Corn developed strength.

The curb was a trifle spotty. Inclined to push higher were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, American Cyanamid "B" and Chicago Flexible Shaft. Hesitant were Aluminum of America, Creole Petroleum and Gulf Oil.

Bonds Advance

Railroad issues, after an early weakness, made an about-face in the bond market today and showed general improvement. The rest of the market, for the most part, was steady in light trading.

The turn in the bond market came with a rally in stocks and commodities.

Numerous carriers wiped out initial losses and entered the final hour of trading with small gains. Fractions to around a point higher were B. & O. convertible 4½s, Erie 5s of '75, Illinois Central 4¾s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Industrials and utilities tended upward. Among the gainers were Anaconda Copper 4½s, Armour 4s of '55, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, McGesson & Robbins 3½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and Texas Corp 3½s.

A few were slightly lower, including Youngstown Sheet and Tube 4s and Shell Union 3½s.

U. S. Governments were improved, ranging from 1-32 to 4-32s higher. Foreign governments were mixed.

Revival in Machine Tool Trade Is Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The metal-working industry is being definitely revived because of the bracing effects of the stock market upturn, of prospective Government expenditures for pumppriming and for national defense and of exhausted inventories in many lines which soon will have to be replenished, according to American Machinist.

Machine tool sales, still supported by foreign commitments, have sagged again domestically, but a slight improvement is looked for in August. Steel mills, suffering temporarily from hesitancy on the part of buyers following the lowering of prices, feel that some major users, particularly automotive companies, will be in the market again next month.

Farm implement builders too believe that the harvesting of large crops plus government disbursements will aid their sales in the Fall.

Automobile makers are heading into their annual tooling period, with output down to less than 100,000 units a month, but better prospects for Fall have cheered Detroit.

Definitely on the bright side are reports of an increase in shipbuilding operations of 139 per cent over last year and of high production by aircraft companies. Engineering construction awards are down but little from the 1937 level.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Associated Tel & Tel Co 7%-1 pf	49c		Aug. 15	July 30
De Met's Inc. pf	$2.20			
	55c		Aug. 1	July 25
Dom & Anglo Invest Co Ltd 5% pf	$1.25		Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Mississippi Pow & Lt Co $6-1 pf	$1.50		Aug. 1	July 15
Nevada Cal Elec 7% pf	$1		Aug. 1	July 15

Resumed

Un Wire Rope Corp	5c		July 1	

Extra

Home Ins Co.	15c		Aug. 1	July 15

Reduced

Hawaiian Sug Co	30c	Q	July 13	July 5

Initial

Southwest Eng Co	10c		July 11	June 30

Regular

Aloe (A S) Co	50c	Q	Aug. 2	July 21
Amer Gen Equit	1½c	Q	July 15	July 9
Appleton Co	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Apple Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Atlas Plywood	31c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Auto Vel. Pts Co 5½% conv 1st pf	$1.37½	Q	July 1	June 20
Bayside Nat Bank	25c		Aug. 1	July 15
Carter (Wm) Co Inc 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Central Onio St Pr	25c		Sep. 1	Aug. 10
City of NY Ins Co	60c	S	Aug. 1	July 15
Crown Dr Co of 43%		Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Dean (WE) & Co	25c		July 1	June 27
Dean (WE) & Co 6% conv pf	15c	Q	July 1	June 27
DMoines G Co 8% pf	$1		July 1	
DMoines GCo7%pf	87½c		July 1	
First State Pawners Soc (Chic,Ill)	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Globe & Republic Ins Co of Amer	12½c	Q	July 30	July 20
Guilford-Chest W Co	$1	S	July 11	July 8
Hartford E L Co	66⅔c		Aug. 1	July 15
Haughton Elev Co 1st pr pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 21
Home Ins Co	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
King Oil Co	10c		Aug. 1	July 14
Kinsey Distilling Co 80c pr pf	20c	Q	July 15	June 30
La & Mo River R R 7% gtd pf	$3.50	S	Aug. 1	July 20
Nat Money Crp A	10c		July 15	July 1
Oahu Ry&Land Co	15c		July 15	July 11
Peoria & Bureau Val R R Co	$3.50	S	Aug. 10	July 22
Shareholders Corp	10c	Q	July 15	July 8
S W Portland Cemt	$1	Q	June 15	June 14
SWPrtlndCemt 6% pf	$2	Q	June 15	June 14
Tung-Sol Lamp pf	20c	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
United Insurance Trust Shrs Ser F, reg	3c		Aug. 1	July 1
United Insurance Trust Shrs Ser F, coup	3c		Aug. 1	
UnNtlRACanal	$2.10	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 20
Unity Commodity Cp	5c	M	July 27	July 10
WJR The Goodwill Sta (Detroit,Mich)	40c	Q	July 30	July 20

McCrory Sales Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—McCrory Stores Corp. sales in June totaled $3,200,316, or 4.8 below $3,365,006 a year ago, while sales for the first six months were 3.5 per cent under the comparable 1937 period. The company operates a chain of low-priced merchandise units.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ½
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	4	43½	43	43	Jul 7
12	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	17	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ⅝
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	20	20	20	Jul 7
23¼	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	39	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
63½	49	Air Reduction (1a)	29	62½	60½	62¼	+2
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	9	1½	1½	1½	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	16	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
17⅛	5½	Alleghany pf xw	4	10½	10½	10½	— ½
17⅛	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	31	11⅝	10⅝	11½	+ ⅜
17⅛	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 11
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	14	14	14	Jul 8
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	16	18¾	17½	18½	+ ⅛
9¾	4½	Allen Industries	2	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	15	176	175	176	+1½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	9½	9½	9½	Jul 8
14⅜	8¾	Allied Mills (½e)	5	12¼	12	12¼	
9¼	4½	Allied Stores	167	10¼	9¼	10¼	+ ¾
58	38	Allied St pf (8)	3	58	57	58	+2
51⅜	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	49	49⅛	46¼	48¾	+1⅜
18½	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	7	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 6
76⅛	55	Amerada Corp (2)	26	74⅞	72¾	74⅝	+1
66	49	Am Ag ChDel(2¼e)	2	65½	65	65½	+ ½
21⅜	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	24	21½	20¼	21½	+ ¾
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	3	38	38	38	Jul 11
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	15	99⅝	96	99⅝	+3⅝
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	7	25½	24	25½	+2
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	2	44½	43½	44½	
18½	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	15	18¼	17	18¼	+1⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chi pf (5)	2	100½	100½	100½	Jul 6
113½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	111	110⅞	111	—1¼
17⅜	5½	Allegheny pf xw	4	10½	10½	10½	— ½
17⅛	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	31	11⅝	10⅝	11½	+ ⅜
17⅛	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 11
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	14	14	14	Jul 8
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	16	18¾	17½	18½	+ ¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Henderson Sees Recovery in U.S. But Not a Boom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—The man who forecast in 1936-1937 that the Nation was moving toward another business slump was interviewed here today about present business prospects. This is Leon Henderson, consulting economist of the Works Progress Administration, and Executive Secretary of the Joint Monopoly Investigating Committee.

Mr. Henderson thinks the country now is "not headed for a boom, but for recovery." And he believes that the ordinary rigid indices for forecasting business developments are less valuable at present than the course of consumers' purchasing power and more nebulous considerations of how the economic system functions.

Predicted Slump

It was on the basis of declining mass purchasing power, following cuts in Federal relief and similar expenditures, that Mr. Henderson early in 1937 almost alone among economists forecast a business slump when the stock market was rising.

"In my opinion," he said today, "none of the standard statistical series of prices, production, bank credit, security prices or any composite of such series, can act as mechanical indicators of future business activity. All such series are records of what has happened—usually four to eight weeks after the events. The first requisite of intelligent forecasting seems to be a fairly concrete notion as to how the economic system functions, and the second is the ability to estimate what is likely to happen in the important segments of the system.

Look to Buying Power

"I believe the rate of economic activity is basically determined by the flow of purchasing power at the disposal of consumers. Success in forecasting depends largely on inspired guesses as to consumers' future income, which includes the course of pay rolls, the net contribution of Governments to purchasing power, the balance of foreign trade, the movement of prices, the level of farmer income and the course of dividend and interest payments. These guesses must be considered in connection with the flow of inventories, whether savings are piling up or being invested, and particularly whether consumers are paying off more debts than they are contracting.

"I doubt whether any rigid set of estimates can be put together for a mechanical forecasting formula, because the economic system is dynamic and the importance of each factor to the whole is constantly changing. I have made estimates recently of many factors and tried to appraise their future importance. My guess is that we are headed not for a boom, but for recovery."

Building Permits Show Increase Of 13 P. C. Over May

NEW YORK (AP)—Building permits in June were the largest since January, and only 7 per cent below the comparable 1937 total, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., stated.

The value of permits issued in 215 cities last month totaled $87,625,427, against $77,606,469 in May and $94,752,583 a year ago.

The 13 per cent June increase over the previous month compared with a normal seasonal movement showing little change.

Aggregate value of permits issued during the first half year dropped 10 per cent behind 1937 totals. A number of cities reported substantial gains over the like period last year: Jacksonville, Fla., 123 per cent; New York, 28 per cent, and Houston, Tex., with a 24 per cent increase headed the group chalking up advances.

Munson Steamship Head Has Reorganization Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Carlos Munson, president of the Munson Steamship Line, submitted to Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe a revised plan for reorganization of the company, after four years of receivership proceedings.

If confirmed by the court, the plan would permit discharge of the company from bankruptcy proceedings at an early date and, Mr. Munson said, would permit the line to be continued with cash capital of $1,800,000.

Among the features of the reorganization plan are suggestions that preferred stockholders of the Munson Line receive one share of the new common stock for each old preferred share, while holders of the common stock get one new share of common for each 10 shares now held.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Industrial securities were generally lower following Monday's decline in Wall Street and partly due to disappointing metal production figures. Rayon, rubber and tobacco shares were in supply and domestic rails were weak. Trans-Atlantic issues declined 1 to 3 points with U. S. Steel closing at 56⅛. European bonds and the gilt-edged section followed the downward trend. A slight rally took place near the close.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a steady tone and price movements during the session were narrow. Government bonds were in better demand, rentes finishing unchanged to 40 centimes up. Bank of France issue lost 80 francs and Suez Canal was off 20.

Liverpool: Wheat futures declined a half penny early on the bearish American spring wheat estimate, but rallied and closed ⅝d to ⅞d net higher.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¾s 43-40 June	106.14	106.14	106.14
3 3½s 41	107.31	107.31	107.31
2 3¼s 45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
1 3¼s 46-44	109.25	109.25	109.25
2 4s 54-44	114.16	114.16	114.16
10 2¾s 47-45	106.20	106.18	106.19
1 2½s 45	108.7	106.7	108.7
24 3s 48-46	108	108	108
15 3⅛s 49-46	108.22	108.18	108.21
2 4¼s 52-47	118.26	118.26	118.26
17 2¾s 51-48	104.28	104.27	104.27
5 2½s 48	104.20	104.20	104.20
1 3¼s 52-49	108.12	108.12	108.12
19 2½s 53-49	102.5	102.2	102.4
4 2¾s 54-51	103.19	103.18	103.19
2 3s 55-51	106.20	106.20	106.20
115 2⅞s 60-55	104.7	104.5	104.5
30 2¾s 63-58	102.9	102.8	102.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	106.2	106.2	106.2

Home Owners' Loan

42 2¼s 44-42	104.5	104.4	104.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	89½	89½	89½
6 Allis Chalm 4s '52	108⅝	108	108
6 Am&For P 5s 2030	59¼	59	59
17 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	104	103⅞	104
2 Am Int 5½s '49	95	95	95
8 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
17 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102¾	102½	102½
16 Am T&T 3¼s '61	103	103	103
49 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105½	105	105½
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32⅛	32	32
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2 Arm Del 4s '57	96½	96½	96½
10 Arm Del 4s '55	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
15 AT&SF gn 4s '95	105¼	105¼	105⅞
2 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	87½	87½	87½
4 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100	99¾	99¾
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	79¼	79¼	79¼
13 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82¾	82¾	82¾
11 ACL cit 4s '52	62	62	62
1 A C Line cv 5s '64	62¾	62¾	62¾
19 A C Line 5s '45	75	74	74
4 Atl & Don 1st 4s '48	26¼	26	26
2 Atl & Don 2d 4s '48	21	21	21
26 B&O rfg 6s '95	27½	26⅝	27½
17 B&O 1st 5s '48	47	46½	46½
80 B&O rfg 5s '95	26½	26	26½
11 B&O 5s '96 F	24½	24¼	24½
16 M&O 5s 2000 D	25	23¾	24½
101 B&O cv 4½s '60	22½	21	22¼
18 B&O 4s '48	44¾	44¼	44¼
19 B-M4PLE&WV '41	32	31	32
8 Bell TPa 5s '58 B	117⅞	117½	117½
3 Bell TPa 5s '60C	128¾	128¾	128¾
9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105	105	105
11 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
16 Beth Stl 3½s '52	95¼	95	95¼
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	34¼	34¼	34¼
223 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73¼	68	72½
14 Bkly UnElist5s'50	85	83⅞	85
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	68¼	68¼	68¼
10 Brown Shoe 3½s 50	108	108	108
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	45	44	45
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	53	53	53
1 Can Sou 5s 62	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	117½	117½	117½
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	125½	125¼	125¾
8 Can Pac 5s 54	98¾	98¼	98¾
6 Can Pac 4½s 60	93½	93¼	93¼
11 Can Pac 4s perp	79½	79½	79½
3 Caro C&O 4s 62	102½	102½	102½
3 Carrier & Gen 5s 50	86	86	86
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	86	85¼	86
7 Cen Ill E&G 5s 51	100¾	100½	100¾
6 Cen New Eng 4s 61	35	35	35
22 Cen Pac 5s 60	67	66¾	67
7 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	29¼	28½	28½
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	26¼	26¼	26¼
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	73½	73½	73½
2 C&O 1st 4½s 93	94½	94½	94½
2 C&O 1st ref 4s 89 R&A	106	106	106
3 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19¾	19¼	19¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	91	91	91
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	86½	86½	86½
11 CB&Q gen 4s 58	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	103¼	103	103
6 Chi& E Ill 5s 51	13	13	13
2 Chic Gt&West 4s 59	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Chi2l&L 5s 56	5½	5½	5½
8 Chi I&So 4s 56	68	68	68
29 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10¼	9¾	10¼
5 CMS&P ai 5s 2000	3½	3⅛	3½
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89	27	27	27
10 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17	17	17
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Chi Ry 5s '27	42½	42½	42½
3 CRI&P 4s '88	18	18	18
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8½	8½	8½
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34act	7½	7½	7½
1 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	40	40	40
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	193½	103½	103½
8 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107½	107	107½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	85½	85	85
5 Childs Co 5s '43	74	74	74
24 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106½	106½	106½
6 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	70	70	70
1 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
10 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	82	82	82
2 ClevUnTermSs '73	76½	76	76
1 ClevUnTermSs '77	104	103¾	104
1 Col Gas 5s '61	100	100	100
9 Colombia G 5s '32 May	94⅜	94½	94⅝
5 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Comwith Ed 4½s '57	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5 Comwith Ed 3½s '68	105⅝	105½	105½
21 Comwith Ed 4s '81	109	108⅝	108⅞
90 Comwith Ed cv3½s'58	109	108⅞	109
1 Comwith Ed 3¾s '65	107½	107½	107½
.25 Con Edis 3½s '48	104⅜	104¼	104¼
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	102	102	102
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8 Con Oil 3½s '51	103	103	103
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
13 Consum Pow 3½s '70	105	105	105
8 Consum Pow 3½s '65	105½	105½	105
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	42⅜	41½	42⅜
4 D & R G 4s '36	12	11¼	11¼
12 Det Ed 3½s '66	109	109	109
3 Dow Chem 3s '51	105½	105½	105½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109½	109½	109½
1 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
47 Erie rfg 5s '67	15¼	14⅞	15¼
12 Erie rfg 5s '75	15⅜	14½	15⅜
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22½	22½	22½
26 Erie cv 4s '53 A	21	20⅝	20⅝
1 Erie cv 4s 53 B	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	42½	42½	42½
7 Francis Sug 6s '56	41½	39⅞	41½
14 Gen Mot Accept 3s '48	105	105	105
3 GenMotAccept3¼s '51	104½	104⅜	104½
19 Gen Stl Cast 5s '49	52½	51¼	51½
4 Goodrich 4½s '65	97⅜	97½	97½
10 Goodrich 6s '45	95¾	95½	95¾
10 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105	104¾	105
27 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91	91	91
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	83½	83½	83½
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104½	104½	104½
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	24½	24½	24½
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	51½	50⅞	51½
12 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	19½	19	19½
1 Ill Cen 4s '51	85	85	85
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	43	42½	43
24 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39½	38	39½
8 IS&CSL¾NO 5s'53A	42½	42	42½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	40	40	40
11 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106	106	106
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	58	55½	58
5 Interb R Tr 5s '32 ct	55½	55½	55½
36 Interb R Tr 6s '32	25½	23⅞	25½
18 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	62⅝	59¼	62⅝
2 Interlake Iron 5s '47	88½	88½	88½
14 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	4½	4½	4½
5 Int Hydrc El 6s '44	70½	70½	70½
13 Int Paper 5s '55	84½	83½	83⅞
11 Int Paper 5s '47	94¼	94	94¼
262 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	99¼	99	99¼
14 Int T&T 4½s'52	71	70½	71
37 Int T&T 5s'55	76¼	75¼	76¼
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Jones&Lgh Stl 4¼s'61	94½	94½	94½
2 K C South 5s'50	70	70	70
2 K C Term 4s'60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
14 Koppers Co 4s'51	103¼	103	103¼
4 Kresge Found 4s'45	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
16 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31	30¾	31
3 Leh Val Coal 6s'43	72	72	72
1 Leh Val Coal 1st'74	27	27	27
11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	31½	31	31½
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	26	26	26
20 Leh Val 4s 2003	24½	24	24½
3 Lex & E 5s'65	107½	107½	107½
7 Liggett & Myers 7s'44	129¼	129¼	129¼
5 Loew's 3½s'46	100	99⅞	100
9 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	78	78	78
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	87	87	87
4 Louis & N un 4s'40	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	74	74	74
10 Manati Sug 4s'57	22¾	22¾	22¾
27 Manhat Ry 4s '90	28⅜	27½	28¾
8 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	26¼	26	26¼
1 Market St Ry 7s'40	75	75	75
2 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	102	102	102
2 MidCon Pet 5½s'49	104½	104½	104½
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	104	104	104
2 M&S L cn 5s '34 ct	7	7	7
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8½	8½	8½
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	42½	42½	42½
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62B	17¼	16⅞	17¼
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	58	58	58
16 Mo Pac 5½s'49	4¾	4¾	4¾
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18½	18¼	18¼
26 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18¼	18	18¼
7 Mo Pac gen 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
21 Mob&Ob 5s'38	20⅝	18½	20⅝
17 Mob&O 4½s'77	19	17¾	19
1 MonW PaPubSv4½s60	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 MonWPPubSv6s'65	95½	95½	95½
14 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	95¾	94¾	95½
3 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	55	54½	54½
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	54½	54½	54½
8 Nassau El 4s'51	27½	26⅞	27½
16 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	102½	102¼	102½
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105½	105½	105½
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	108	108
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	25½	25⅓	25⅝
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s'80	107	107	107
6 N O Ot Nor 5s '63	56½	56½	56½
8 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	99	98¾	99
11 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	99¼	98¾	99¼
10 N Orl Term 4s '53	61¾	61¼	61¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	32	32	32
5 NO Tex & M 4½s'56	30⅝	30½	30½
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60	59½	60
26 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58½	55⅞	56½
3 NYC 3¾s '46	75½	75½	75½
11 NYC 3¼s '52	68	67½	68
15 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58	55⅞	58
19 NYC&HR 3½s '97	78	78	78
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	64¾	64¾	64¾
21 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	53½	52½	53½
19 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	43	42½	43
8 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	38	37⅞	38
6 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	62½	62	62½
19 NY Conn 4½s '53	100	99½	100
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	54	54	54
3 NY Edis 3½s '65	106½	105½	105½
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	106½	106	106½
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	18	18½
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	102	102	102
1 NY Steam 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	104½	104½	104½
1 NY W & Bost 4½s'66	4½	4½	4½
15 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105	104¾	104¾
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	106½	106½	106½
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	103	102	102
31 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68	66¾	68
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	60	59¾	59¾
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59¾	59¾	59¾
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	77	76¼	76¾
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	50¾	50¾	50¾
11 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	103¼	103	103
13 Ohio Ed 4s '67	102¾	102¾	102¾
14 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103⅜	103	103
11 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113¾	113¼	113¼
9 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	99¾	99½	99½
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	103⅛	103⅜	103⅜
5 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	107¼	107	107¼
13 Pac Gas El 4s'64	110	109¾	109¾
5 Pac T & T 3¼s '66 B	106	106	106
4 Pac T & T 3¼s '66 C	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Para Pict 6s '55	95½	95	95½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	92¾	92¾	92¾
14 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	100⅜	100	100
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	102½	102½	102½
15 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	114	114	114
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s '65	96	95½	95½
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	94¾	94⅝	94¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	92	92	92
3 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	5¾	5	5¾
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109	108½	109
2 Phil Elec 3½s'67	108½	108½	108⅞
2 Phil Elec 5s'72	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 PCC & St. 5s'70 A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 PCC & St. 4½s'42 C	105½	105½	105½
1 Pitt&KVa 4½s'60 C	41½	41½	41½
5 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	61	60¾	60¾
5 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	14¾	14⅝	14¾
1 Readg 4½s'97	67	67	67
5 Rem Rand 4½s'56	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 Repub Stl 4½s'61	91¾	91½	91⅝
1 Repub Stl 4½s'56	93	93	93
3 Repub Stl 4½s'50	116	116	116
3 Safeway Stz 4s'47	103⅜	103⅜	103¼
5 Saguenay 5¼s'66	1103⅛	103½	103½
3 StL IM & S 4s R&G '33	55	54¾	55
6 StLPeo & NW 5s '48	15½	15	15½
1 StL R M & Pac 5s '55	54¾	54¾	54¾
39 St L S F 4½s'78	10	10	10
6 St L S F 4½s'78 ctf st	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
6 St L SW 1st 4s' 89	52½	52½	52½
1 St P&Duluth 4s '68	88	88	88
3 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	112¾	112¾	112¾
4 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8	8	8
1 Sea-All Fla 5s '35A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
55 Shell Un 2½s '51	103⅝	103⅝	103½
2 Simmons 4s '52	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
18 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107	106½	106¾
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	104	104	104
5 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 So Cal Gas 4s '55	109	108⅝	109
3 So Cal Pow 6s '47	93⅝	93½	93⅝
3 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	92½	92	92
10 Sou Pac 4½s '68	47	46	47
30 Sou Pac 4½s '81	47	45½	47
32 So Pac 4½s '49	47	45	47
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	60¾	60¾	60¾
10 So Pac cit 4s '49	47¾	47⅝	47¾
14 So Pac 3¾s '48	55	54	55
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52½	51½	52
10 So Pac rfg 4s '56	53⅜	53	53⅜
22 South Ry cn 5s '94	67½	66½	67½
43 South Ry gen 4s '56	42	40	42
2 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	87	87	87
5 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 S W Gas&El 4s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
23 Brisbane 5s '58	99¾	99¼	99¼
25 Buen A 4½s4¾s'77	59½	59	59½
8 BuenA4½s4¾sAug'76	60¼	60	60¼
4 Buen A 4½s4¾s'78	62½	62½	62½
2 Canada 4s 60	109¾	109½	109¾
8 Canada 3¼s 61	103	102¾	102¾
11 Canada 3s 67	98½	98½	98½
7 Canada 2½s 45	102¾	102½	102¾
5 Canada 4¼s 46	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s 57	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Chile 7s 42	199¾	19¾	19¾
1 Chile 6s 60	19¾	19¾	19¾
8 Chile 6s 61 Jan	19¾	19¾	19¾
26 Chile 6s 61 Feb	19¾	19¾	19¾
7 Chile 6s 61 Sept	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Chilean Mun 7s 60	16½	16½	16½
3 Colom Bk 6s 61 Oct	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	23½	23½	23½
6 Copenhag 5s 52	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	96½	96½	96½
2 Denmark 5s 42	105	105	105
1 Denmark 4½s 62	100	100	100
1 Dom 1st 5½s 26-40	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1 Fiat 7s 46	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 French 7½s 41	106	106	106
2 GerCAgLoan6½s 58	28	28	28
5 GerGov 5½s 65	25½	25½	25½
33 Ger Govt 7s 49	33¼	33	33¼
5 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	26½	26½	26½
25 GtCon2IPJap6½s'50	61	61	61
5 Italy 7s 1951	78¾	78¾	78¾
40 Japan 6½s '54	73	72⅝	73
3 Japan 5½s '65	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
15 Mex 10 4s am asd '45	1½	1½	1½
5 Mex 10 4s asd '45	1½	1½	1½
7 Milan City 6½s '52	63½	63½	63½
5 Minas Ger 6½s '58	10	10	10
6 N Sou Wales 5s '57	100¾	100½	100¼
4 Norway 4½s '58	104⅝	104½	104⅝
2 Norway 4½s '65	103½	103¼	103½
10 Norway 4s '63	102¼	102½	102½
18 Orient Dev 6s '53	50½	50	50
5 Orient Dev 5½s '58	47	47	47
1 Oslo City 4¼s'55	102	102	102
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	01¼	01¼	01¼
31 Poland 4s '50	37	37	37
2 Prvsia 6½s '51	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1 Rhinelbe 7s '46	35	35	35
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	9½	9½	9½
30 Rome 6½s '52	7¾	7¾	7¾
11 RoumanianInat7s'59	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	20½	20½	20½
5 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	58¼	58	58
6 Tokyo City 5½s '41	49¼	49	49
7 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	52¾	52½	52½
3 UnStlWk 6¼s'51 A	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
10 Uruguay 6s'60	46½	46	46½
5 Uruguay 3¾s4¼s'79	44	44	44
1 Uruguay 3¼s'84	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Yokohama 6s'61	52½	52½	52½

Total today (July 12), 3,735,000; previous day, 5,651,575; wk ago, 7,192,000; year ago, 6,451,000; two years ago, 13,547,000; Jan. 1 to date, 927,825,480; year ago, 1,767,795,000; two years ago, 1,900,846,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 Noon, July 12

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.92⅜	$4.92⅜		$4.2397
Cables	4.92¦1	4.92¦1		8.2397
France—franc	.0276	.0276		.0279
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1692		.1695
Switz'l'd—frant	.2262	.2264		.2284
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼		.0526
Germany—mark	.4020	.4020		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5804	.5808		.5804
Sweden—krona

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous, Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 1-A, Boston, Mass.

SELL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Latest fad! 21 beautiful folders, sender's INITIAL in metallic gold and silver seals. $1 retail. 100% profit. NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, $5 for $1. Other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 461 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SECRETARY, bookkeeper, driver; single; only those capable of interview in Chicago need apply. Address Box C-9, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Ring-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $25 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. H-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 195 St. Paul St.—A restricted building; 8 rooms, reception room, sun parlor, 3 baths; resident janitor; owner-management. Tel. ASP. 2355.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FURNISHED CABINS in mountains—Secluded, convenience, rental $10 per week. Box 15, Freedom, N. H.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

A YOUNG lady having previously driven Calif. to Chicago, offers services to car owner in exchange trip to California. Write Box H-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FOR SALE

UNUSUAL opportunity: attractive summer cottage, waterfront on Greenwich Bay; all conveniences; beautiful spot. Write for particulars. C. M. MITCHELL, East Greenwich, R. I., R. F. D. Bay Ridge.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage. Repair. Remodel. Ready - to - wear.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

PAYING GUESTS

The Bobwhite Guest Houses

Near New London, Conn.—Charming old houses high on hill above sea; friendly hospitality; ideal places for rest and study; near by Christian Science church. Information, MISS MYRTLE JORDAN, Noank, Conn.

HOTEL NEW BEDFORD
First Ave. and Kingsley St., Asbury Park, N. J. Home Cooking. Modern. Private Baths.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue
Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern, clean, cool; directly on beach; superior accommodations at modest rates; private baths; inspection and inquiry invited. I. A. SHAW.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFULLY situated home overlooking river, marshes and hills; rates, $18 up. P. O. Box 102, Humarock, Mass. Marshfield 132.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ELDERLY lady (blind), some care, room and board in refined Christian Science adult family; quiet neighborhood, Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y. preferred. Write Box R-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK, Com. 0162.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 10—Attractive home-like rooms; near The Mother Church. MRS. McGRATH, COM. 0084.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Tel. Circle 7702.

N. Y. C., 201 East 68th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Large, comfortable, double, furnished room; all improvements; cool; reasonable. MRS. SHERIN.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th St. (Apt. 5-E)—Exceptionally desirable single-double; $3.50 up; seen appreciated. RICE.

N. Y. C., 255 West 95th Street (Apt. 5-E)—Medium size and small, two baths; 96th St. subway.

N. Y. C., 70th, 2025 Broadway (4-B)—Large sunny rooms; single-double; elevator, telephone, awnings; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG lady desires room, with kitchen privileges, in suburbs, within easy commuting distance 42nd Street, N. Y. C. Write Box A-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Asbury Park; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golfing, riding; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$22; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

THE BRIDGEWAY Leesville On Salmon River.
A modern hotel of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine. Sports. Rates $22, $25, $27 weekly. American plan. Booklet.
W. C. ROOT. East Hampton, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED—Choral society; fall and winter concerts; rehearsals 25c weekly. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. COL. 5-9739.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO. 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408
Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

APARTMENTS

BUXTON — Private apartments; board optional; south aspect; facing gardens; centre of Peak district. Brooksby House, St. Johns Rd.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Wenster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or private apartments; near station, close Christian Science Church; terms moderate. WHELDON, 43 Filsgrave Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SOUTHPORT — Board residence; bed and breakfast; ideal position; every comfort assured. Miss Quirk 80 Lord Street.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ESKBANK, 1 Melville Villas, 7 miles Edinburgh—Seven rooms, kitchen, garden; in good order; convenient train, bus, golf.

PARIS, Suburbs—For sale, beautiful residence richly decorated, all comfort; 14 rooms, rose marble terrace, artistic garden, detached garage with chauffeur's quarters; attractively priced; easy commuting, 12 minutes from Paris, Eastern Station. VILLEMOMBLE, 26, Avenue Gallieni.

HOUSES TO LET

WHITLEY BAY, NORTHUMBERLAND—Furnished house to let; from July 16th to August 13th, or for the month of August, 4 weeks; containing two public rooms, three bedrooms, kitchen, scullery and large garden. Address, 72 Grosvenor Drive.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

E. M. WHIPP—Agent for Kee-Lox Service, Liverpool, will be glad to supply you with good carbons and ribbons, 46 Fenwick Street, Liverpool. (Central 1407).

POST VACANT

SURREY—Required September, housemistress to supervise out of school activities and do part time teaching, preferably languages and games. Apply, stating qualifications, Principal, Claremont, Esher.

POST WANTED

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — College student would like work on farm for summer months; North preferred. Box W-723, BCM/CSM, London.

POSITION as nursery governess or companion to older people; willing to travel. Box W-1094, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS. Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marlcon Ellerbeck Road.

EDINBURGH—Board residence; comfortable rooms; central; highly recommended; moderate terms; full or partial board. Urquhart, 1 India St.

European Local Classified (Continued)

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. MADAM GRACE ANGUS A.R.C.M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address, 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

IAN McLENNAN, A.A.L.P.A.
ESTATE AGENT AND VALUER
36b, Norham Road,
Whitley Bay, Northumberland
Telephone: Whitley Bay 1641

WANTED

GLASGOW—Wanted, smooth haired fox terrier; good home. Apply MacDOUGALL, 132 Renfrew Street, Glasgow, C. 2.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

BELGIUM

Le-Zoute-sur-Mer (Belgium)
Stay WINDSOR HOTEL
Every Comfort. Moderate. Proprietress, M. Lesy.

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking H. & C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

BLACKPOOL, Langdale Private Hotel. New South Promenade—Facing sea; every modern convenience; H. and C. all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR), BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE. Beach hut and tennis. Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts inclusive terms from 3½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH—Board residence, conveniently situated sea and shops; excellent cooking; vegetarians catered for. Mrs. Colson, Hylton House, Pinecliff Ave.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; from 2½ guineas inclusive. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morgan.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
"Be another of our satisfied visitors." Really comfortable hotel. Benn. Phone 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — Craigrie. Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
Brunswick Terrace
Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely remodernized. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water. Private Bathrooms; terms from 4 gns. Mrs. Blanche B. Samuel. Tel. Hove 4980, 6152.

CANTERBURY
CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE
AND TEA ROOMS
10B The Precincts, and 37 Burgate. Tel. 280011

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
Private Hotel
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Passenger lift. Every modern convenience. Moderate terms. Telephone 3232

EASTBOURNE
CUMBERLAND HOTEL
Grand Parade
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. It is entirely modern, but very comfortable. Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200. Moderate terms.

HARROGATE, BEECHWOOD HOTEL—80 bedrooms; modern and comfortable; AA Apptd.; terms from 3½ to 4½ guineas weekly. Telephone 4458. A. Graham, Resident Director.

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NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal centre for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine
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Lake District, Bainriggs, Grasmere
Board residence. Charming position facing lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson, Grasmere 113.

London HOTEL IMPERIAL
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7 KEN: 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From £3.3s. en pension. 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES: 5028
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Two minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £4.4s. Single: £7.7s. double. 12/6 daily. 6/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
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Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science ch'es.cb
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
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Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

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Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. Finest cuisine and every provision for your comfort. Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
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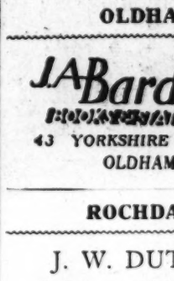

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Bolenius' Flight

A Story for Children

As Bolenius Bear skipped along through the woods, he wished he could fly. It seemed as though everyone he met was flying. There was the bumble bee, and the dragon fly, and the cedar waxwing, and the humming bird, and finally there was Caleb Crow.

Caleb Crow was feeling frisky. He flew hither and yon, cawing loudly as he flapped his large black wings. Bolenius sat down in the path to watch him.

Many of the wood-folk gathered around to see what Bolenius was looking at, until there was quite a crowd of squirrels and rabbits and bugs and what-not, all watching Caleb Crow perform.

"Now if he can fly, why can't I?" demanded Bolenius Bear.

"You don't have wings," said a wise old rabbit.

"Ho, I guess I can flap my arms and legs so fast that they'd act like wings!" said Bolenius.

"Then let's see you do it," said a pert gray squirrel.

"Well, I'll have to get up high somewhere to give myself a start," Bolenius explained. "Now that hemlock tree there—I can easily climb to the top of that."

"And then what?" put in a small beetle breathlessly.

"Then," said Bolenius Bear grandly, "then I'll jump, and soar off into the air just like Caleb Crow!"

Caleb himself was flitting to earth just then to ask what all the excitement was about.

"Tell him he mustn't do such a foolish thing!" begged a friendly little red squirrel. "You know no one can fly without wings."

Caleb looked thoughtfully at Bolenius. Then he flapped his wings again and flew away, calling back over his tail-feathers, "Can't be bothered—haven't got the time!" In a minute he was out of sight.

"Well, here goes," said Bolenius Bear gaily. "Watch, and you'll soon see me take my first flight!"

Up he climbed into the hemlock tree, and up and up. Before long he was at the very top, on a branch that would be easy to jump from. The wood-folk on the ground below watched breathlessly.

"Oh, dear, he's going to get a dreadful bump!" wailed a soft-hearted little beetle.

"Sh—, he's about to jump!" cried a rabbit.

Bolenius threw his arms high in the air—and jumped straight out beyond the branches.

The minute he left the tree, he knew he had made a bad mistake. He could never fly. Why, he couldn't even move his arms or his legs, he was rushing through space so fast. He shut his eyes, and waited to hit the hard ground.

But suddenly he felt a jolt, and something smooth and feathery was beneath him. He clung to it. He opened his eyes.

He was flying—on Caleb Crow's back!

"H-how did you happen to be here?" asked Bolenius humbly.

"Oh, I hid in the branches so as to be here when you needed me," said Caleb. "There's no sense in taking a tumble when you could just as well have a ride instead!"

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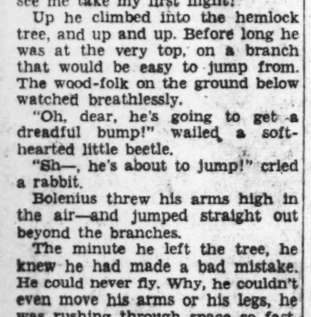


Across

1 Tendon
6 Minute
8 Outer garment
10 Violent whirlwind
12 Accomplish
13 Tilled land
17 One who classifies
19 Boa

Down

1 Islands in the Pacific
2 Pronoun
3 Negation
4 Bird
5 Be victorious
7 Commander
9 Venomous snake
11 Unit of work
14 Constellation
15 Gentle blow
16 Fuss
18 Printer's measure

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Simeon (Acts 15:14)

The Simeon mentioned in Acts 15:14 is the apostle otherwise known as Simon Peter—"Simeon" (meaning literally "hearing") being the Hebrew form of the name "Simon."

It has been noted by scholars that this use of Peter's Jewish name is entirely typical of James, who is the one who here employs it; while it might be added that it was surely politic in this particular situation to make use of that name. Not only was James leader of the Jewish Christians who formed the great majority of the church at Jerusalem, but also, in the passage under consideration, he was addressing in particular those who were inclined to feel that Peter and Paul had perhaps gone too far in their work among the Gentiles. Hence the wisdom of referring to the Apostle Peter by his Hebrew name, doubtless as a reminder to the others that he was a Jew by birth.

This is the only New Testament passage, with the possible exception of II Peter 1:1 (see the Margin of the Authorized Version at that point), where Simon is called Simeon.

Brevities

Detroit News: Though still an admiral and field marshal, the Duke of Windsor draws no pay on that account. It is along the line of being called Colonel south of Cincinnati.

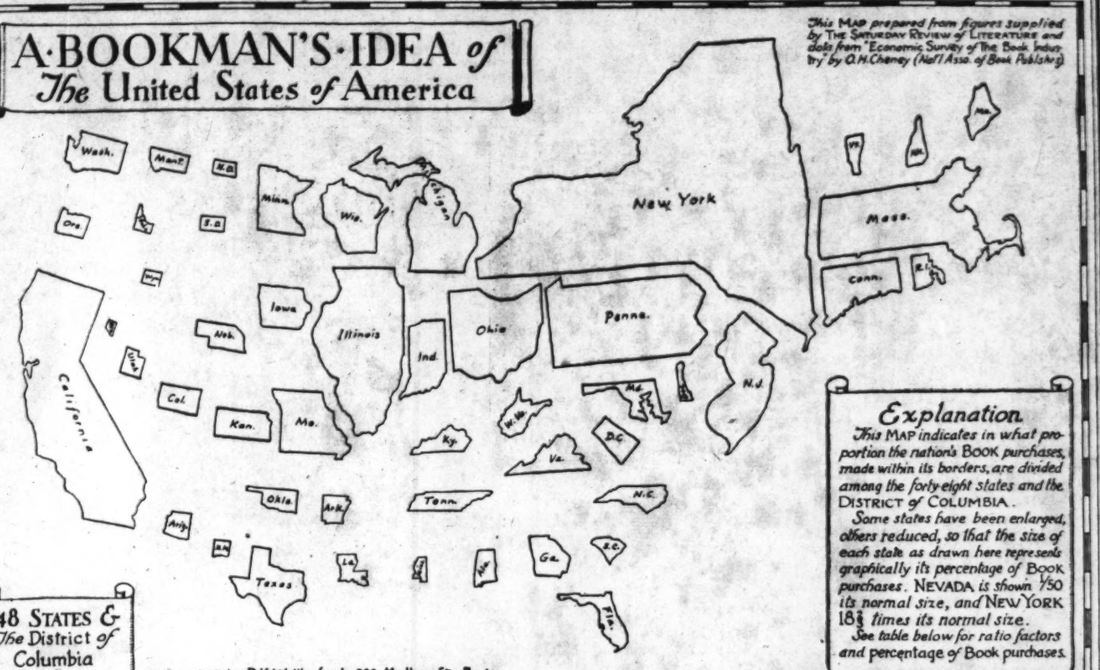
Brubaker in the New Yorker: Not all Southern Methodists approve of the conference vote to reunite with the Northern brethren. The cooler heads deplore this feverish haste to end the Civil War.

Old Faithful

Monitor Camera Club From George Fryer, Broadstairs, Kent, Eng.

A BOOKMAN'S IDEA of The United States of America

This MAP prepared from figures supplied by THE SATURDAY REVIEW of LITERATURE and data from "Economic Survey of the Book Industry" by O.H. Cheney (Nat'l Assn. of Book Publishers)



Explanation

This MAP indicates in what proportion the nation's BOOK purchases, made within its borders, are divided among the forty-eight states and the DISTRICT of COLUMBIA.

Some states have been enlarged, others reduced, so that the size of each state as drawn here represents graphically its percentage of BOOK *purchases.* NEVADA *is shown 1/50 its normal size, and* NEW YORK *18⅓ times its normal size.*

See table below for ratio factors and percentage of BOOK *purchases.*

48 STATES & The District of Columbia
Ratio factors • • and Percent figures for Book purchases • •

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STATE	RATIO	PERCENT
Alabama	1/4	.44
Arizona	1/10	.29
Arkansas	1/5	.38
California	2 to 1	10.10
Colorado	1/5	.72
Connecticut	13 to 1	2.28
Delaware	2½ to 1	.21
Dist. of Col.	300 to 1	.77
Florida	2/5	.80
Georgia	2/5	.80
Idaho	1/20	.13
Illinois	3½ to 1	6.60
Indiana	1½ to 1	1.78
Iowa	2/3	1.22
Kansas	1/3	.86
Kentucky	2/5	.55
Louisiana	1/5	.37
Maine	3/5	.67
Maryland	2½ to 1	.96
Massachusetts	20 to 1	5.72
Michigan	2 to 1	3.49
Minnesota	1/2	1.52
Mississippi	1/10	.21
Missouri	4/5	1.74
Montana	1/10	.33
Nebraska	1/4	.68
Nevada	1/50	.07
N. Hampshire	1½ to 1	.43
New Jersey	14 to 1	3.76
New Mexico	1/25	.15
New York	18⅓ to 1	30.57
N. Carolina	2/5	.69
N. Dakota	1/10	.24
Ohio	3 to 1	4.10
Oklahoma	1/5	.43
Oregon	1/6	.54
Pennsylvania	4½ to 1	6.98
Rhode Island	13½ to 1	.53
S. Carolina	1/4	.29
S. Dakota	1/10	.28
Tennessee	1/2	.65
Texas	1/6	1.53
Utah	1/10	.21
Vermont	Same size	.32
Virginia	2/3	.96
Washington	1/2	1.04
W. Virginia	3/4	.57
Wisconsin	Same size	1.92
Wyoming	1/25	.12

In Lighter Vein

They Gnash His Teeth at Him

"I fear," the struggling dentist sighed, "that I'm a total loss. I've built a lot of bridges—but folks won't come across."

True Story

An oyster met an oyster,
And they were oysters two;
Two oysters met two oysters,
And they were oysters, too.
Four oysters met a pint of milk
And they were oyster stew.
—London Opinion.

Plain Tale of a Tail Plane

A famous designer of aircraft was studying closely a stuffed bird in a museum.

"That bird appears to interest you, sir," ventured an attendant.

"It certainly does," was the reply. "Its tail plane appears to infringe some of my patents."—Children's Newspaper.

Softest Spot

In the gray light of the early morning the weary traveler faced the night clerk of the hotel. "You gave me the worst bed in the place," he began. "If you don't change me before tonight I shall look up another hotel."

"There's no difference in the beds, sir," replied the clerk.

The traveler smiled, ironically. "If that's so," he said, "perhaps you wouldn't mind giving me the room on the left of mine."

"It's occupied, sir."

"I know it is—by a man who has been snoring all night, and who was still going strong ten minutes ago. His bed must be better than mine, or he couldn't sleep for six solid hours at a stretch."

"The beds are all alike, sir," insisted the night clerk, firmly. "That man has been here before, and he always sleeps on the floor."—Tit-Bits.

Quotation for Today

VIRTUE, being a transcendent gem, is better set without much gold and ornament.—BACON.

Daily Anecdote

Different

When a student at Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson was fond of telling of an encounter between his father, who was a Presbyterian minister, and one of his father's parishioners in North Carolina.

"How come, Preacher Wilson," asked the parishioner, "that you have such a sleek horse and you're so skinny yourself?

"Well," answered the Reverend Mr. Wilson, "you see I feed the horse—but the congregation feeds me."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Baby Service Station

A young married couple in Washington, D. C., are successfully operating a "service station for babies." When feeding formulas are required, this service will mix them. The station also supplies nursemaids to tend the babies for parents who wish to go out in the evening. Advice on every problem of baby tending is given.

This idea came easily to this couple, as their son required 24-hour attention. They reasoned that other parents would be glad to have baby duties taken off their hands. Beginning with the delivery of sterilized bottles, lime water, talcum powder, bootees, etc., the service has become a business with a comfortable income. The husband has given up a Government position in order to devote his time to the station.—Annette W. L., Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

Right to Appoint

Question: Our Constitution and bylaws provide that "the affairs of the corporation shall be conducted by the board." The bylaws also provide that the board shall do certain things and that it may do certain other things, among the latter being to appoint such committees as it sees fit. Nothing in the bylaws provides for the membership to appoint or elect a committee. At a recent meeting, the membership elected a building committee. Was it right in doing so? or should it have requested the board to appoint the committee?

Answer: Based on the information given, the membership was within its rights in electing the committee. The basic parliamentary rule vests all power in the membership, including the right to elect officers and committees. It needs no bylaw to establish or affirm this right. On the contrary, it needs a bylaw or motion to delegate or waive that right.

Neither a board nor an officer may appoint a committee unless expressly authorized to do so by the bylaws or by the motion establishing the committee. In this case, the bylaws do not expressly waive all right to appoint committees; they are permissive, not mandatory. They authorize the board to appoint a committee that may be necessary in carrying out its duties, but do not transfer to the board all power to appoint committees. To do that, the bylaw would have to provide that "the board shall appoint all committees," without restriction or qualification.

In the Jug

George Fryer, Broadstairs, Kent, Eng.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appreciation

Medford, Ore.

It occurred at a public concert given by a professional singer in a small town. The audience was large for a place of its size; and since there had been nothing in the nature of musical entertainment from "out-of-town" for several years, everyone was in a keenly anticipatory mood.

The soloist sang his first group of numbers, songs that were excellent musically and beautifully interpreted. The next group was given, songs that were also high in standard, but also unfamiliar to those having no especial musical background. The singer appeared to sense that, despite the polite applause, he was not giving the people what they understood and could intelligently appreciate.

After the evening's intermission, he returned to the stage and spoke a few gracious words. "This program was made up months ago when I was in the East," he said, adding: "I am just a little tired of these numbers, and I'm going to sing something else." And then he did—songs that were very familiar to everyone, more familiar to the audience assembled than to the soloist, perhaps, for he forgot just how one song went, and had to stop and start all over again.

But did his audience object to that? It did not! And all present showed their graciousness by clapping long and heartily when the ringer apologized; and the concert ended in a burst of generous and prolonged applause.

One person remarked, "He was so nice to us by singing what we knew, that we could only repay by not minding if he did forget during just one song. Really, I liked him better after he made the mistake than I did before."

Perhaps the incident proved that an artist can be skillful in patience, tolerance, and understanding as well as in the interpretation of music; and that an audience can appreciate fine qualities of thought as well as songs they happen to know.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's an easy one, in poetical form, to start the week. It's from the Junior Puzzler, and the 2 single letters should give you a good start:

"L ALRI XVI ONSI-EINX KVGZIK,"
KNLY N BGRKXIZ DZGH *NTGZIK.
"INQV XLHI L QZNQR N BGRI—
XVI GQINP KLHMAJ ZGNZK."

A Rebus

The letters below, in their arrangement, represent 3 words of 4, 4, and 3 letters. The lines below give a clue:

L L
G G GO
We who are old
Need not be told
We yet recall
Sweet dreams of 4, 4, 3.

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words can be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A D E I L S

What Number?

What number, added to each of the numbers 3, 7, 15, and 25, will give results which are in proportion?

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of 10 words and their synonyms starts off our week:

1	governor	deceiver	
2	hum	chattels	
3	illustration	controller	1
4	idler	stratum	
5	goods	cognizance	
6	hypocrite	diagram	
7	justice	murmur	
8	implication	lounger	
9	layer	meaning	
10	knowledge	fairness	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

'If Lived Right'

"Yesterday is but a dream, and tomorrow a vision. Today, if lived right, will make each yesterday a dream of peace and happiness; and each tomorrow a vision of hope and joy. Such are the records of the yesterdays, todays, and tomorrows as time glides smoothly on."—Richard E. Roland.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram:

"I like the wave-beat shores,"
Said a jokester from Azores,
"Each time I crack a joke—
The ocean simply roars."

A Rebus: L on G, L on G, a GO—Long, long, ago.

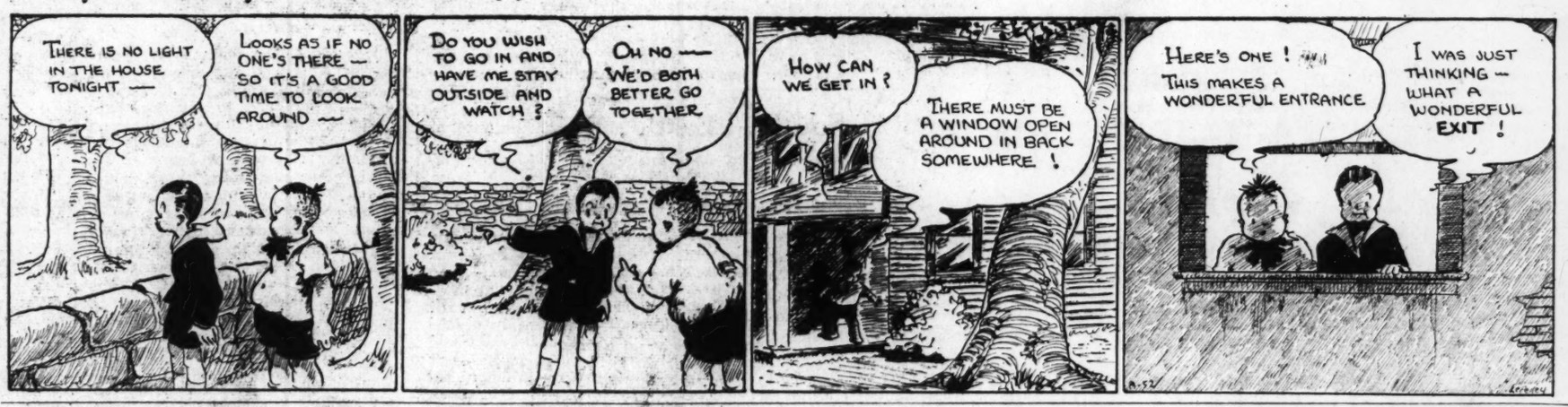
Letter Juggling: Ladies, ideals.

What Number?: 5.

Fun With Synonyms: Governor—controller; hum—murmur; illustration—diagram; idler—lounger; goods—chattels; hypocrite—deceiver; justice—fairness; implication — meaning; layer — stratum; knowledge—cognizance.

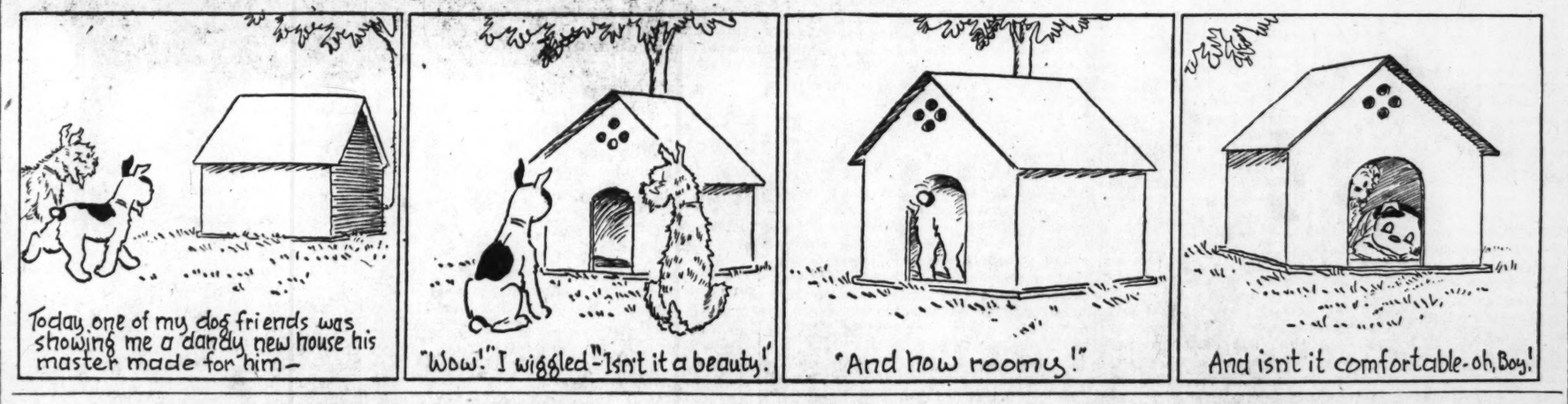
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Old Empty House*

By LE PELLEY


THERE IS NO LIGHT IN THE HOUSE TONIGHT —
LOOKS AS IF NO ONE'S THERE — SO IT'S A GOOD TIME TO LOOK AROUND —
DO YOU WISH TO GO IN AND HAVE ME STAY OUTSIDE AND WATCH ?
OH NO — WE'D BOTH BETTER GO TOGETHER
HOW CAN WE GET IN ?
THERE MUST BE A WINDOW OPEN AROUND IN BACK SOMEWHERE !
HERE'S ONE ! THIS MAKES A WONDERFUL ENTRANCE
I WAS JUST THINKING — WHAT A WONDERFUL EXIT !

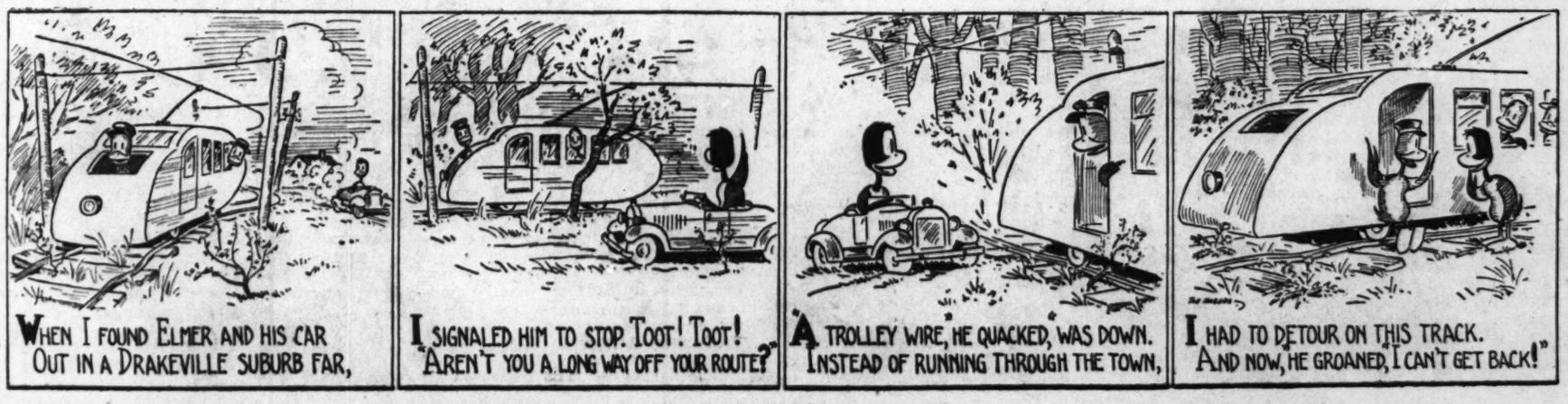
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Home Lover*

By CARMACK


Today one of my dog friends was showing me a dandy new house his master made for him—
"Wow!" I wiggled—"Isn't it a beauty!"
"And how roomy!"
And isn't it comfortable-oh, Boy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Lost in the Suburbs*

THE HAGERS


WHEN I FOUND ELMER AND HIS CAR OUT IN A DRAKEVILLE SUBURB FAR,
I SIGNALED HIM TO STOP. TOOT! TOOT! "AREN'T YOU A LONG WAY OFF YOUR ROUTE?"
A TROLLEY WIRE, HE QUACKED, WAS DOWN. INSTEAD OF RUNNING THROUGH THE TOWN,
I HAD TO DETOUR ON THIS TRACK. AND NOW, HE GROANED, I CAN'T GET BACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Eleven Years—Sixteen Hours

HOWARD HUGHES is on his way again. Just when admiring landlubbers are settling down to speculate on the flight of the NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1939 to Paris, radio and press report that Grover Whalen's winged emissaries are exchanging "zdrastvouites"—or however they say hello in Russia—with crowds at Moscow's airport. The dynamic tempo their twin-motored air monster is drumming out of time and distance is a dramatic reminder of the tremendous progress aviation has made since the last New York to Paris flight.

It has taken aviation eleven years to retrace Colonel Lindbergh's epochal track across the sky. But aviation has not been going around in circles meanwhile; unless one counts the circles airplanes have made around the portly perimeter of this spinning planet since the Spirit of St. Louis landed at Le Bourget.

That Howard Hughes has more than halved Lindbergh's time is the most significant thing of all. It makes the New York-Paris air route an overnight reality. No other mode of modern transport can boast of such breathless progress in so short a time. In the field of ocean travel, for instance, nearly a quarter of a century elapsed between the first record passage of the crack Cunarder Mauretania and the new record of the German liner Bremen. Even then, the improvement shaved off only a few hours from the five-day crossing. The proportionately greater strides being made by transoceanic flyers show that aviation is still only beginning to achieve its amazing potentialities whereas today marine engineering apparently has almost reached its limits in the development of practical speed for surface ships.

Howard Hughes' flight may not serve any important aeronautical purpose. But it cannot fail to impress people with the inviting possibilities of long-distance air travel—possibilities which several nations already are preparing to develop with the inauguration of different types of flying services over different transatlantic routes within a few weeks.

Wire Tapping

REPUBLICAN members of the New York State Constitutional Convention have won their fight for a draft of the searches and seizures amendment which will permit responsible public officials to use in court evidence obtained by intercepting telephone or telegraph communications. The name "wire tapping" has, of course, a bad signification, and in the hands of autocratic officers the practice could become a menace to liberty. Yet the conditions of modern crime control are such that those charged with law enforcement must have an opportunity to keep up with the facilities used by the criminal.

There are other guarantees in state constitutions and the national constitution that, like the one against unreasonable searches and seizures, have operated to protect criminals as well as the innocent. Sometimes the provisions for the right to carry arms or to be free from testifying when accused have been interpreted so liberally as to be a handicap to the administration of justice.

The New York amendment would provide that warrants for interception of telephone messages shall issue only on reasonable belief that evidence of crime may be obtained and only as to particular persons, but it does not specifically forbid the use of evidence otherwise obtained, as the Democratic substitute would have done. This will allow the Legislature to determine by statute the admissibility of evidence illegally obtained, instead of freezing a rule on that point into the state constitution.

Every such power places a new responsibility upon police officers and prosecuting attorneys to use the authority scrupulously, honestly and with restraint. The electorate must hold such officials to strict accountability that they do not interfere for political or personal purposes with legitimate communications. The higher the standard of honor and integrity required of public officials, the more trenchant can be the weapons safely entrusted to their hands in the war on crime.

Architecture—"Olde" and New

SPEAKING at a recent meeting in London of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Bishop of Lichfield referred to the Victorian taste in architecture, with its leaning toward "ivy-clad walls, artificial ruins, picturesque towers, and all the stock-in-trade of false sentimentalism."

This affection for a sham antiquity has not yet been eliminated from the modern disposition: "Ye Olde Englishe Bunne Shoppe," and others of that ilk, still raise their hoary, but far from venerable, heads; the petrol station is not ashamed to boast its gothic battlements in concrete; and the villa disguised in half-hearted half-timbering makes another in this frivolous masquerade. It is a pity, not least because full expression of the contemporary feeling, which is essential for virile art, is never possible through mere imitation of the past.

Someone has defined a gentleman as one who never makes himself conspicuous—it is a criterion that should certainly be applied to the gentleman's house, and one that can be satisfied without any undue demand upon artistic inspiration.

Terror in Palestine

BACK of the violence in Palestine lies a sense of racial difference centuries old. Periods of terrorism such as British authorities are now attempting to deal with are not new to Palestine. They symbolize the determination of the Arabs not to accept a situation which arose not long after the World War as a result of British commitments to the Jewish race—commitments the Arabs considered as inconsistent with promises they had received.

But both Arabs and Jews, as well as the British Government, are faced today with a condition, not a hypothesis. Today the question is how these two peoples can learn to live together, and in what way the conditions under which they must learn this can be improved.

British authorities have given much attention to this question. A Royal Commission some time ago offered a plan for partitioning Palestine. However, in any such plan the details to be worked over are bound to be numerous and complicated, and while the work goes forward terrorists are tempted to think they can influence the outcome in their own behalf by riots and killings.

It is the same mistake that champions of force the world over are making today. Where reasoning together would bring permanent and extensive improvements in the lot of both parties to a dispute, attempts to substitute physical bullying only delay a genuine settlement. Palestine illustrates the point in that the current disorders there must now occupy the attention of officials until order is restored; then, and only then, maximum progress toward a fair solution of the Arabic-Jewish question can be achieved.

Ignoring Old Sol

THE University of Chicago scholars, who have emerged from thirty-three days in the Stygian darkness of Mammoth Cave, where they sought to defy the solar regulation of daily affairs, were not the first to spend a prolonged period in this famous cavern.

During the War of 1812, black slaves and patient oxen spent months in its depths, digging and hauling nitrous earth, the source of saltpeter for most of the young Republic's gunpowder. These Negroes were unconsciously conducting the same sort of experiment as the Chicago natural scientists. They had no sense of time, could not tell day from night, and only knew it was Sunday when a semi-occasional preacher came down to deliver a sermon.

The university men, seeking to ignore the twenty-four-hour mold into which our living is poured, maintained a six-day week schedule, staying awake nineteen hours and sleeping nine. Thomas Edison would have considered this a waste of time in bed. For many years he slept only four hours a night. The scholars' answer probably will be that some persons can adapt themselves to a twenty-eight-hour day if necessary. Perhaps we already knew that.

Opium vs. China *and* Japan

WITHIN a period of half a century Japan has emerged from the condition of a medieval feudal country to that of a State comparable, in respect of its industry, its armaments, and its natural scientific equipment with any great western Power.

It is up to date in its imitation of the West—its guns, its airplanes, its bombs are second to none in efficiency. Morally—so far as Government action is concerned—it is also imitative, but the standards which it appears to follow are those of 100 years ago. When Japan is charged with promoting the opium traffic in those parts of China which are under its control, its excuse is that it is doing no worse than England did in 1842.

But the opium traffic which is now being extended in China seems to be directly stimulated by the Japanese military authorities which was not true of the British even in 1842. Mr. S. J. Fuller, United States member of the League of Nations Permanent Central Opium Board, asserts also that the Japanese have shipped enough opium to America to supply 10,000 addicts for a year.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek—admittedly not an unbiased witness—goes so far as to maintain that the Japanese are using opium deliberately to weaken the morale and resistance of the Chinese people. That may be a misinterpretation. But the fact remains that Japanese control in China is tending to undo the humane efforts of many countries.

This is peculiarly disturbing because it shows that Japan, as at present governed, has risen to the greatest heights of power and influence without having the moral conceptions or the moral practices which we think of as belonging to our own time. But it is the military element which is charged with responsibility for promoting the odious trade in opium just as it is responsible for bombarding Canton and many other open cities.

It is well that this should be realized. It is important for Japan as well as for its enemies, since the policy of the militarists under which it is at present ruled is one which can only discredit its modernism and hinder its progress toward real civilization.

San Francisco Childhood

Book News of the Day

A CHILDHOOD spent in and about San Francisco must be, one would suppose, more amusing than its equivalent elsewhere. Even without the 1906 earthquake, the description of which is the high light of WE LIVED AS CHILDREN, by Kathryn Hulme (New York: Knopf. $2.50), it would have been exciting for this original family. Because they found practically everything entertainment—whether running wild on a ranch in the hills, playing in the streets and in the city's vacant lots as members of a gang, getting acquainted with neighbors whose manners were not what one was accustomed to, or setting up a cook stove and a pantry outside the house on account of the military ban on fires inside.

* * *

The tale reaches from the early days of automobiles—Father often came to see them in his, though its behavior was incalculable in the extreme—to the beginning of the World War, to which Buzz, the brother, started off blithely. It is a tale of a gallant mother and three children; for Father did not live with them and appeared only occasionally with fascinating white paper parcels which held presents for his offspring. The small daughter who tells the story in the first person once saw the names of her parents in the newspapers coupled with an unfamiliar word, "divorce"; but the circumstances only puzzled her.

After a time, when Father would take them out—the narrator, her small brother, Buzz, and her elder sister, Jen—to drive, or to the circus, or to dine, a strange lady would be present. And she, they discovered, was Father's new wife. Mother, for some reason, was never along at such times; yet, when Father came to see them all, she took his hat and indicated the most comfortable chair and, when anything went wrong, she always sent for Father to help and advise. And, since Father was clearly not too dependable, they gathered that Mother still clung to Father. In the end, up on the ranch, they all thought they might win him back; but, after all, their efforts came to nothing.

* * *

"We Lived as Children" is nothing important in the way of fiction; but it is told with an agreeable archness of viewpoint and a sprightliness of phrase. Real children are a good deal like these three; and so perhaps we come to understand all children better on account of knowing these imaginary ones and watching them grow up.

This reviewer feels impelled to record a preference for more punctuation than the publishers have permitted to this volume. Or perhaps it is Miss Hulme's desire to omit all quotation marks, together with a great many commas and full stops. It is simply a matter of courteously making reading easier and more inviting.

M. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

Politics Without Emotion

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is an apparent determination to appraise and weigh, and finally to determine political issues in the United States, deliberately and without sectional or partisan prejudices or emotions. It is remarkable that such interest is apparent even at the moment when the special train carrying the President on an avowed campaigning mission is proceeding deliberately across the country. In the State of Texas, where the Chief Executive's tour halted over the recent week end, the Vice-President, John N. Garner, continued his leisurely fishing vacation near his home in Uvalde. He, like his friends in both North and South, yearns for a vacation from politics.

It might be supposed, because of the continued industrial unrest in the country as a whole, that the people would be avidly searching for some political or economic formula prescribed as a panacea or cure-all for the troubles expertly diagnosed. But it is just because the so-called specialists have been consulted without beneficial results, and because the tremendous bills incurred remain unpaid, that experimental nostrums and their loquacious purveyors have lost some of their former glamour.

* * *

Appraised by ethical standards, as well as by the rules of political strategy, it may be discovered that Mr. Roosevelt's present adventure into the states where he seeks to impose the prestige and authority of the titular head of his party is ill-advised and ill-timed. Those politicians who are in sympathy with the remnant and avowed aims of the New Deal program, especially if their own fences are in need of strengthening, extend the glad hand of welcome in their hour of trial. But speaking generally it would appear that those who have lent their sympathy and support to many of the picturesque economic adventures of the party in power since 1933 are no longer susceptible to the allurements and charms which once persuaded them to emotional ecstasy.

Assuming this, it should not for a moment be believed that the thinking people of the country have become discouraged or downhearted. They are finding renewed courage and a new hope in the realization that there is no royal road to economic sanity and national prosperity. Abundance does not come in the wake of legislative enactments or the experimental journeys undertaken into unexplored and untried fields. Realizing this, it is probable that the President will become convinced, long before his present journey ends, that what he has sacrificed in prestige and in an attempt to appear in the double role of party leader and national leader, in an effort to assure the re-election of his, New Deal champions and advisers, has cost him, individually, a price far too big to pay.

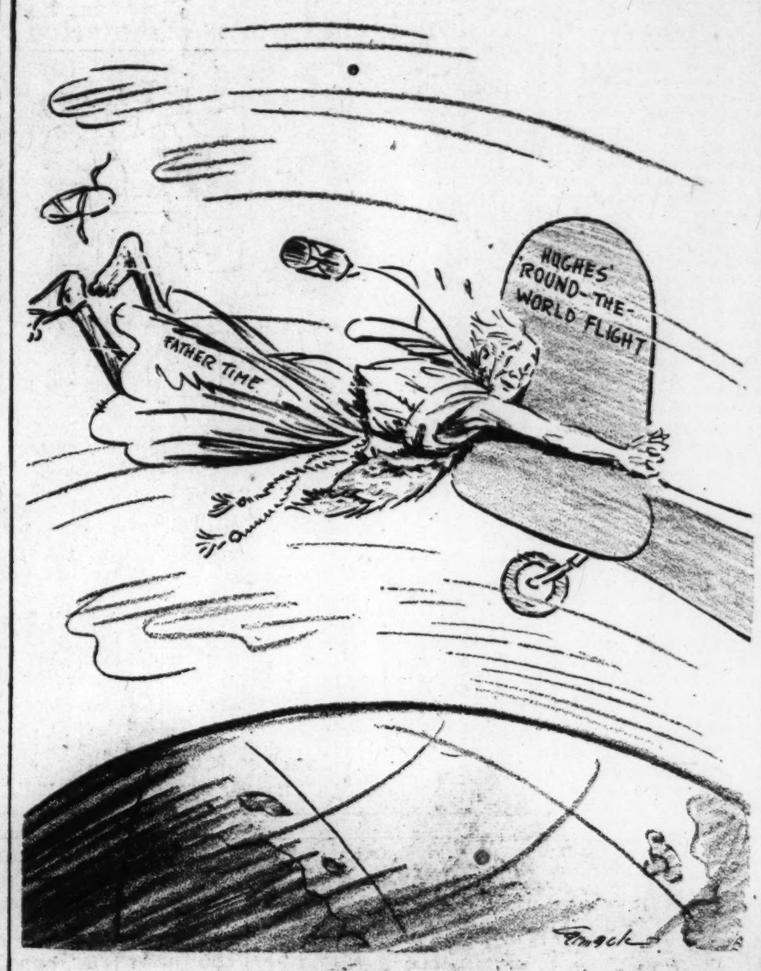
* * *

There is studied and obstinate calmness in these recurring mid-term election periods that challenges the most adroit and persuasive political showman. The people, at such times, think in terms of regional, rather than national affairs. They take account of the services rendered by their representatives in both branches of Congress, and set them down in columns opposite the promises made by or for them in the heat and excitement of a national campaign. It is a season of trial and testing. A man less determined, or less courageous, perhaps, than Mr. Roosevelt, would not have hazarded the high stakes which he has placed on the table at the moment.

Without prejudice it might be concluded that had the program which the President is now seeking to defend and perpetuate as a national policy been successful, or measurably successful, there would have been no need for him to go among the people to defend or explain it. It is because it has at least measurably failed to accomplish what was promised for it that a direct appeal is being made to continue the experiment indefinitely.

As one looks about it is discovered that the most ardent champions of the New Deal program in the 1932 and 1936 campaigns have left the battle to their leader. They, too, seem to have grown weary of the endless strife. They seem to have discovered that the fishing is as good in many parts of the country as it is in Mr. Garner's sunny Texas.

Going Places



Merchants of News

BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST'S newsboys are women and many of them—elderly women. They might be grandmas. They are usually dressed in black and are what one might call the peasant type. They look like the women from the near-by villages who each morning bring milk into town in two-wheeled carts.

They do not run about the streets with their arms full of papers, trying to compete with nimbler competitors, but sit on stools beside little racks with papers, or beside window ledges on which their papers are strewn. They usually find some half-protected corner or niche on the street and squat there with their backs against the wall, exposed to all sorts of weather.

They work extremely long hours, going to their posts early enough in the morning to catch the first people on the way to work and remaining there till the last night wanderer has departed, leaving the street silent and deserted. Then they gather up their unsold wares and trudge homeward.

I often buy my papers from a woman who sits on Academy Street, near the Danube. Across from her is the Academy of Science. Not far to her right is the magnificent Parliament building, where for more than two decades representatives of the people have met to discuss social reforms. A few blocks behind rises the dome of the capital's massive cathedral, the emblem of a rich and powerful church. "Freedom Square" is just around the corner. On every side are grand, imposing banks, for this is the financial district.

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In spacious open places near by are majestic statues of nobles and heroes, such as Kossuth, who fought for liberty; Rakoczi, who rebelled to make men free; Szechenyi, who brought enlightenment, and Deak, who dominated a whole era. In a pretty little park not far away is a marble group containing many figures and representing a man of wisdom teaching the people. Three streets further on is a surpassingly beautiful park full of well-dressed babies and containing in one corner a statue of a professor bringing health to Hungary's homes. Half a dozen splendid bridges leap across the Danube in front of my grandma newsseller, carrying roads that mount the hills of Buda to the grand imperial palace. A row of luxurious hotels and restaurants line the river before her and each summer afternoon the tables are crowded with elegant people who pay 20 cents for each cup of coffee and 25 cents for a glass of ice cream, while just up the stream is St. Margaret's Island, the most beautiful and luxurious bathing place in the 2,000-mile course of the river.

This is certainly the best part of this beautiful city. Maybe that's why Grandma Arpadne picked it out to sell papers in. Or maybe she chose it because all the other niches that she could lean back in, were taken.

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I am not an early riser so do not buy my first papers before eight in the morning, and as I appear to get them my grandma is sometimes fast asleep. I pick from her rack the ones I want and touch her on the shoulder so that she may awake and receive the money. She straightens up, blinks her eyes, and apologetically says, "Excuse me, I had to get up very early this morning."

Once, returning home very late at night through a silent, empty street, in which there was no sound but the beating of my shoes on the cement, I saw Grandma Arpadne crouched in her corner, with her head against the wall and fast asleep. I wondered when she would awake and shuffle off to her basement room. And I wondered who wakes her each morning and sends her here to work.

These grandmas are not Hungary's "down and outs." They are just part of the 3,000,000 dispossessed; they are that third of the nation which owns nothing and is left out; they are of those 1,000,000 families whose family income is barely $10 a month. They have lived too long on the margin of mere subsistence to care. But sometimes they dream dreams. Now they are dreaming one. It's National Socialism, which they believe is floating down the Danube to remake Hungary, and to give each man a share.

R. H. MARKHAM

The Wide Horizon

Do It the Hard Way

By Harlow H. Curtice

Commencement address at Olivet College

THERE are those who voice a dolorous sympathy for you graduates. They see you today accepting a diploma from your college, and tomorrow setting foot into an economic world that has gone askew. They see that world as an idle, stagnant place. They see it barren of opportunity. They feel it holds no welcome for the young men and young women who come into it eager for advancement and seeking a chance to be of use.

I have no patience with that point of view. Nor do I sympathize with you. On the contrary I envy you, deeply and sincerely, as anyone must who even dimly sees how great and how implacable are the needs of the world—needs which in future only its young men and young women can supply. And where need is—there will you find opportunity.

Has the world, then, no needs? In our own country, are all the old tasks finished, all the new ones begun? Is there no call for courage, for diligence, for understanding, for wisdom, for invention, for self-reliance, for leadership? Have we found the perfect solutions for all our problems—for unemployment, for justice as between all men, for unity among all our people? Has everyone everything he wants? Are there no better ways of making things, or of making better things, or of making more things for more people? You know better. In this sense, the times are far richer in opportunity than any we have ever known.

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You have discovered that no matter how much you have learned, there are vast areas of undiscovered fact remaining for you to explore. And right there you have met one of the realties many others have yet to learn. Perhaps you remember the comment of Mark Twain concerning his father. "When I was a boy of fourteen," said Mark, "my father was so ignorant I could hardly stand to have him around. But when I got to be twenty-one, I was astonished at how much the old man had learned in seven years."

The clamor in recent years is altogether about the rights and liberties of citizens, less and less is heard about their responsibilities which alone make rights and liberties possible. Vast numbers of citizens have delegated their moral and economic independence to others, and have accepted the role of a victim or a beneficiary. The whole process I am discussing has been aptly described as the most wholesale degradation of character and personality which the world has ever seen.

I am conscious as I speak to you now how little I can really give you either of advice or experience. The stern law of nature that everything to be of value must be earned, stands in the way. The struggle must be yours to make its triumph yours.

The world greatly needs what you can give. Do not think there is no place for you; there is. Do not make the mistake of thinking the job is finished; it is barely begun. The world is well-nigh desperate in its want of men and women who can do better what is already being done, and who can do nobly what is yet to come. And if you want a word of suggestion, let me say this. There is a current phrase often scornfully used nowadays called "Doing it the hard way."

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Yes, whether you teach or farm or clerk or mind a machine or run a surveying chain or sell goods or drive a ship or run a factory or go into politics: do it the hard way. Give more of yourself than your job has a right to expect. The more you give the more you will have in yourself to give. The more you have to give the greater the call for your services. The more you think the more you stretch your skull. The more you stretch your skull the bigger the thoughts you have room for. Whatever you do, give all of yourself to it—immerse yourself in it, surrender yourself to it, fuse yourself into it, lose yourself in it. Every moment in that process you are adding to the only capital that no one can take away. Think ahead of your job. Then nothing in the world can keep the job ahead from reaching out for you. I know this sounds old-fashioned. It is, but it has built the world.

Go forth, then, and let nothing you dismay. Go from your college into the world, knowing that it needs you and will welcome your gifts, once you compel its attention to them. Be bold, knowing that finally no one can cheat you but yourself. Have faith, but have purpose also, as the old Scotch preacher had in his prayer: "Oh Lord, guide us aright, for we are verra, verra determined."

Mirror of World Opinion

Speaking of Spies

BRITISH newspaper owners have long been opposed to the tremendous powers of the government under the official Secrets Act even though they have been seldom used, and an airing of the entire matter will be welcome to this group. In this connection there is one amusing Fleet Street story about a reporter who wrote an article giving certain details of a new British fighting plane. According to the story he was summoned by government officials and threatened with jail if he did not reveal the source of his data. Thereupon he produced a three-month-old issue of a German aviation magazine.—*New York Times.*